

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, JAN. 30, 1915.

THE CALL OF THE DOMINIONS.

Jan. 29

Few things more significant have happened since the beginning of the war than the message of congratulation from the High Commissioner for New Zealand to Captain Halsey, on the part played by the battle-cruiser New Zealand in the North Sea. "Such events mark a new era in the history of the British Empire," ran the message. "Thus the strong young States are taking their share in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. When the war is over these new conditions will demand fresh measures." The italics are ours, to emphasize what, there can be little doubt, is becoming, if it be not already, the prevailing thought in all the Dominions. To-day we have Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, speaking on the same theme but from a different point of view. He voices the thanks of the Mother Country to India, the Dominions, the Crown colonies, for their splendid response to her need. Farther than that he does not appear to go, no doubt because the sentiment expressed by the High Commissioner of New Zealand opens up too vast a subject for a Minister of the Crown to touch upon it, in Parliament, as a side issue to any other theme. But it is becoming ever more certain that, when the war is over no other question for Great Britain will compare in importance with the one foreshadowed by the High Commissioner for New Zealand. We have seen the call from the Mother Country to the Dominions, how splendidly it has been met, how triumphantly Germany's belief in the immediate disintegration of the British Empire under the stress of war has been refuted. We have yet to

hear the call of the Dominions to the Mother Country and to see how this, in turn, will be answered.

Let us, for one moment, see how the British Empire has come to be viewed by German eyes, as shown in the late Professor Cramb's extraordinarily illuminating book, "Germany and England." For the past half century, he tells us, the burden of thought of all German historians, which has also grown to the thought of the whole nation, is this: that "in the German race the instinct for empire is as ancient and as deeply rooted as it is in the English race." This empire, Germany once possessed, centuries before England and France fought "At what point in her history did she lose it? How can she regain it? . . . This is the real driving force in German politics, the essential thing." And thus seeking ever towards the realization of this dream of empire, which all her reading of history teaches her to believe in as her true destiny. Germany finds her path blocked in all directions by one nation and only one. England, as German thinkers see her, has occupied one-fifth of the entire globe, and England, as it seems to German observers, is unworthy of the task of administering the vast possessions which she has accumulated "by craft and violence." She is growing nerveless; her colonies "already shiver with impatience under the last slight remnant of her yoke;" in India she has failed: in politics and society she is rotten at the core. "England is failing because she ought to fail. She is already straining to the utmost. This she betrays by her pleadings with Germany to disarm." Thus, conscious of their own expanding vitality and intoxicated with the sense of their own importance to the world, Germans have easily persuaded themselves that it is their sacred duty to break up this enormous sham. "England (they say) possesses everything and can do nothing. Germany possesses nothing and could do everything. What edict then, human or divine, enjoins us to sit still?"

In the midst of all the absurdity and ignorance of British character displayed by German writers, there are some half-truths in the indictment. The Pacifist movement may be due to grandeur of moral vision, or to what Steven-

son calls "decline of animal heat." Socially, the people of Great Britain have been growing over-sentimental; politically, they had begun to show the same disaste for enlarging the frontiers of empire that is seen in the later days of Rome. And this last feeling was to some extent caused by inability or reluctance to realize how the frontiers of empire might be made, were indeed only anxious, to take care of themselves. In many ways it begins to be realized that this war, terrible as it is, will prove a blessing to Great Britain, and that a great many false gods will be overthrown when upwards of two million men come back to spread through all ranks of society the knowledge of things as they are. But no lesson can be more important than that the British Empire must be set on a new footing, if it is to fulfil the life that is in it, that Imperial Parliament must be made truly imperial, that the sentiment which has led India and the Dominions to pour out their resources for the Empire must acquire fuller, more coordinated expression than any yet accorded it. The material and feeling are there. It remains to weld them into forms so balanced and inter-related that one part of the Empire shall feel its dependence on any other as much as one country in England does on another. This is the call of the Dominions to the Mother Country, and, in spite of German critics, we have sufficient faith in the vitality of Great Britain to believe that she will rise to the full measure of this splendid task of statesmanship.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Jan. 28.

AN EXPERT VIEW.

The late Admiral Mahan, the American naval expert, naturally took the greatest interest in the naval aspect of the present war and wrote several critical articles before his death. Admiral Mahan was never in any doubt as to the final outcome. One of his last letters has been published in "The Times," and in it the great naval historian said: "In any case, the British Fleet holds the decision in its hands, as in the days of Napoleon. I do not permit myself anxiety, though it is hard to avoid when so interested." Admiral Mahan did not agree with Admiral Sir Percy Scott in the latter's estimate of the value of the submarine, in spite of German activities, and set on record that "if a full return of all submarine

prowlings were obtainable we should find many failures against each success." He had, however, no illusions in regard to the significance of a victory for Germany. "I am sure," he wrote, "that if Germany wins by a big margin she is likely to be nasty to us."

BRITISH DYE TRADE.

Among various efforts made by British manufacturers to capture German trade, interest specially attaches to a scheme for establishing the British dye trade on a permanent basis. The Government has offered to advance to a company to be formed £1,500,000, and has appointed Sir Gilbert Claughton (chairman of the London and North-Western Railway) and Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., to represent it on the board of directors. A committee, composed of representatives of firms using artificial dyes, has undertaken the development of the proposal in conjunction with the Board of Trade and it is proposed to take over certain existing colour works for the manufacture of such dyes as are essential. The scheme does not preclude arrangements on co-operative lines with existing concerns in Switzerland, and the committee have grounds for hoping that such arrangements will be made. The company, it is added, will be able to obtain alcohol free from duty, while as regards restrictions by German holders of British patents, the new Act of 1914 will enable the company to obtain on reasonable terms a licence for the duration of the patent.

PORTUGUESE REGISTRATION.

We have to thank a Portuguese correspondent, signing himself "Grateful," for the sum of two dollars for any local charity we please. The money will duly be forwarded to the Baby Home—which, by the way, is badly in need of help. Our correspondent sends us this contribution as part of the fine that he says he would have had to pay for non-registration of nationality, had it not been for a paragraph recently appearing in these columns to remind Portuguese that registration papers must be renewed on or before the 30th instant. The writer wants to know why the usual official notice of reminder was not advertised as usual this year in the local papers. Several other correspondents have asked the same question. The matter is not one in which we feel inclined to intervene; it appears to be a purely private affair between themselves and their Consulate, and they must excuse our publishing their letters. But if there be any danger of a fine, Portuguese residents may like to remember that they have but three days left and that registration must be performed in person.

Jan. 29.

THE STRATEGY OF THE ALLIES.

Military experts in the allied capitals suggest that the time has come when the Allies should consider their situation and co-ordinate their strategy. The weaknesses of several allies operating in the field are often very apparent; but so far in the present campaign the Triple Entente has much reason for satisfaction. When Germany broke loose and assailed France, Belgium, Russia and then Great Britain, the latter had to defend commerce and help France to keep the invader out of her capital while the two rendered such aid as was possible to Belgium. Russia immediately entered upon the work of driving the Germans back and preventing Austria-Hungary giving valuable assistance to Germany. Serbia has valiantly helped in this work. With the Turks joined in a new aspect was presented, but, to say the least, they are now effectively held in check. The position, therefore, is that Great Britain and her allies have checked the aggressors: in France Germany's offensive has been broken; Austria-Hungary has been acting on the defensive for months; in Poland Russia is able to consolidate her position and when she advances again will do so in infinitely better circumstances than before; while the Turkish invasion of Egypt would seem hardly likely to materialize. What, therefore, would be more sound than for the Allies to interchange ideas and decide upon definite, common principles, each realizing the strength or weakness of the other? Germany has already consolidated her strategic plans by taking over control of the Austro-Hungarian army.

"THE MILITARY CROSS."

A Royal Warrant, dated "War Office, January 1, 1915," has been issued instituting a new decoration entitled "The Military Cross." It is to consist of a cross of silver with the Imperial Crown on each arm and the letters "G. B. I." in the centre, and is to be worn immediately after all orders and before all decorations and medals—the Victoria Cross alone excepted on the left breast pendant from a ribbon of one inch and three-eighths in width coloured white with a purple stripe. The cross is to be awarded on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War for distinguished service to captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade and warrant officers in the British Army and the Indian or Colonial Military Forces. Foreign officers of equivalent rank, who have been associated

with these forces in military operations, are to be eligible for honorary award of the new decoration which, it should be noted, will not confer any individual precedence or entitle recipients to any addition after their names as part of their description or title. The Cross has already been conferred on a number of officers and next to the Victoria Cross will be the most coveted of all decorations.

A JAPANESE CRITIC.

The acrid comments which we reproduce to-day from the Shanghai "*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*" are not, we feel convinced, to be taken as indicative of Japanese feeling as a whole in Shanghai. This is the paper which got itself into trouble in December with the local Japanese community for its ill-judged remarks; and on the present occasion some of what it says is fairly certain to call forth a repudiation from more responsible Japanese quarters. Indeed there are portions which point strongly to outside and deliberately malign influences. It would not be the first time that German malice had been able to colour the publications of Japanese papers. These things need not detain us. That the Japanese of Shanghai are disappointed over the result of the late election goes without saying. At the same time we are convinced that the majority of them have no misconception of what took place, between the rival claims of sentiment. The one point on which one can agree with the "*Nichi Nichi*" is that the Japanese must try another year, and we do not doubt with success.

CUPID AND THE WAR.

German Red Cross ladies are falling in love, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily News" with good-looking Britons and Frenchmen lying at the military hospitals in Germany. German generals, accordingly, are in a terrible state of mind. One of them, General von Lochow, commander of the garrison at Diendenhofen has issued an impassioned tirade against what he declares is nothing less than "dragging the noble work of the Red Cross in the mire." It is inconceivable, he says, that German nurse should so neglect their duties as to dare to fall in love with their hostile patients, "even speaking of them as their fiancés." As a deterrent to human weaknesses he has gone so far as to name, publicly, three of the nurses who have fallen victims to the good looks of the enemy. However, Cupid has never lost a war since the world began and can be trusted to make light of even a German general's ultimatums.

NORTH SEA NAVAL ACTION.

LARGE GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

ALLIED SUCCESSES IN WESTERN THEATRE.

SATURDAY.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BROKEN.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 21.

There have been artillery duels from the North Sea to the Lys, also south of the Somme and on the Aisne, where we silenced the enemy's batteries.

North of Massiges our artillery had the advantage.

East of Reims we demolished some German works, obliged the enemy to evacuate their trenches and caused an explosion in an ammunition depot. We captured, by a surprise attack, three of the enemy's posts north-west of Beau Sejour and installed ourselves in them.

There was no change in the Argonne.

North-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in the Bois le Pretre, the enemy made a violent counter-attack and succeeded in re-capturing twenty metres of the 500 metres of trenches we have captured in the past few days. We are solidly holding the entire position.

We carried 150 metres of German trenches in the Forest of Apremont, south-east of St. Mihiel, and repulsed a counter-attack.

Since Tuesday night an infantry action has been proceeding in the sector at Thann. We are making slow progress over extremely difficult ground.

THE RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening says:—

The enemy, violently bombarded our positions north of Notre Dame de Lorette, then, at five in the morning, delivered a fresh attack which was instantly checked.

In the Champagne we occupied two little woods north of a farm at Beau Sejour. The enemy made a counter-attack but were unsuccessful.

In the Argonne the Germans essayed a serious attack on the salient of our line near St. Hubert. The violent bombardment wrecked our trenches. Then the Germans rushed to the attack, but were repulsed by our infantry and artillery fire.

Fighting continues at Hartmanns and Weilerkoff.

London, Jan. 21.

A French official Note emphasizes that the Allies' general progress, which, at certain points, is very appreciable, has indeed been general, and that the retreat of the Germans, except north-east of Soissons, can be affirmed. The Allies need only to prepare with untiring patience in order to obtain complete success. The German offensive is broken and the enemy's defensive will be broken in turn.

RUSSIAN GUNS IN POLAND.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN BUKHOVINA.

Petrograd, Jan. 21.

The official *communiqué* issued to-day states:

We are keeping in contact with the enemy in the region of Mlawa. His attempts to penetrate our line have failed. We took the offensive at Skemp, which the Germans hurriedly evacuated.

On nearly the whole of the Bzura-Ravka front there was an artillery and rifle duel. Our artillery was a match for the Germans and silenced several batteries.

We carried Vorokhta, in Bukhovina, and defeated an attempted offensive in the region of Kirlibaba, taking some prisoners.

IN THE CAUCASUS.

In the Caucasus there has been a series of engagements at Asalik, Lavsor and Kyagani against the Turkish rear-guards, the remnants of which are hastily retreating. We have occupied Ardanutch.

AUSTRIAN MEN-OF-WAR DISABLED.

Harbin, Jan. 22.

The Petrograd Agency states that, according to news received from private sources in Rome, one Austrian battleship has been considerably damaged and is undergoing repairs while several other Austrian men-of-war have been damaged, lately, by mines in the northern Adriatic.

A telegram received from Bukharest states that the Austrian Government, in order to hinder the

desertions of militia-men, who are slipping across the border into Rumania, has reinforced the frontier guards, who consist exclusively of Magyars and Austrians.

THREE GERMAN VESSELS BLOWN UP.

A SERIOUS LOSS TO AUSTRIA.

Harbin, Jan. 21.

A telegram from Bukharest states that a mine laid in the Drina was carried away by the current of the river and struck several German vessels, which were lying at Austrian wharves with cargoes of wheat and copper intended for Austria. Three vessels were blown up and sunk while a fourth was seriously damaged.

THE AIRSHIP RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 20.

The airship raid on the East Anglian coast was probably carried out by Zeppelins and, possibly, other air-craft, which separated at the village of Linton and dropped bombs at Yarmouth, Kings Lynn, Sandringham, Sheringham, Snettisham, Deringham and Beeston; all unfortified places. The material damage done was not great. Two women, two men and a boy were killed. The number of people injured has not yet been ascertained.

The news of this attack on undefended places is reported to have caused the wildest delight and satisfaction throughout Germany.

INQUIRIES FROM HOLLAND.

Hague, Jan. 21.

The Dutch Government is inquiring of Germany anent the alleged passage of German airships over Holland.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.

An official Berlin *communiqué* states that General Falkenhayn has resigned his office as Minister of War; that the German Emperor, in accepting his resignation, has appointed him a general of infantry,

and that Quartermaster General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed a Lieut.-General and Minister of War.

THE AMBITIONS OF BULGARIA.

VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Harbin, Jan. 21.
A telegram from Sofia states that the highest Council of the National Party recently assembled under the chairmanship of M. Hershoff to discuss the country's foreign policy. A resolution was passed asserting the necessity of the possession by Bulgaria of the territory lost by the Treaty of Bucharest and the Treaty of Constantinople, and recommending, in order to attain this, the formation of a coalition Cabinet and the commencement of negotiations with Great Britain, France and Russia.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR.

AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE AIR RAID.

Anglo-Chinese Agency.

London, Jan. 21.

The British people are not perturbed by the air raid, which was a veritable fiasco apart from the killing of four civilians.

The New York "Evening Post" calls the raid "a bit of pure savagery" and a "mere exhibition of futile ferocity." The "Tribune" says that the raid will take the German people a long time to wipe out. Even the "New York American," which is not very friendly to Great Britain, ridicules the idea of "dropping bombs on a baby's crib at night." All other neutral opinion is equally hostile to Germany.

Turkey is vainly trying to organize a force for the invasion of Egypt. An official message from Cairo says that the only way the Turks are likely to enter Egypt is as prisoners of war, inasmuch as the defences are impregnable.

The bad weather has stopped the operations in Poland, although Russia is rapidly making progress in Bukhovina and Hungary.

In France the British are pouring in reinforcements, which alone are necessary to break the German line. The spirit of the British is excellent, while the French have so many men that they have just liberated two classes. Only good weather is now needed.

Owing to heavy freight rates and the manipulation of the market the price of bread is still rising in Great Britain, but little inconvenience is caused by this as there is an abundance of work.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

Ostasiatischer Lloyd.

The German Foreign Office publishes the following reports:

Headquarters, Jan. 19.

On the whole front of the western theatre of war, besides unimportant skirmishes, artillery duels only have taken place.

In the eastern theatre of war the weather has been very unfavourable.

No events have happened on the east Prussian frontier.

Near Radzanoff, the Russians have been repulsed, with heavy losses. Several hundreds of Russians have been taken prisoners.

West of the Vistula and east of the Pilica, the situation is unchanged.

Headquarters, Jan. 20.

In the section between the coast and the Lys only artillery duels have taken place.

Near Notre Dame de Lorette north-west of Arras, we have taken a trench of 200 metres from the enemy and two machine guns and captured some prisoners.

In the Argonne the Germans have taken some of the enemy's trenches; we gained 500 metres of ground there during the last few days.

At a certain place in the forests north of Sennheim the German attack has made good progress. We have taken Hirzstein and have captured two officers and forty Chasseurs Alpins.

In the Eastern theatre of war the situation is unchanged.

Berlin, Jan. 20.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

The "Berliner Zeitung am Mittag" has received a special report about west Galicia. Three Russian regiments have been nearly annihilated near Zaklyzin on the Dunajec river.

The Turkish headquarters report that the Turks attacked at night the British fortifications on Shatt-el-Arab. The British lost 100 killed and wounded. A British cavalry attack near Korna, which was supported by a gunboat, failed. The British had heavy losses. The gunboat was forced to retreat.

The well-known Russian party leader M. Markoff has admitted having said that an alliance with Germany would fit Russia better than one with Great Britain as millions of Russians are of German descent and Russia is very much indebted to Germany.

The Russian offensive at Radzanovo, Bjeshun and Serpez, which was mentioned in an official bulletin on Tuesday, appears to have been a part of the continuation of the offensive already reported at the first-named place. The Russians seem to have been strengthened in this

region and to have gone ahead in an extended front either directed northward towards the east Prussian border or westward against Thorn. Their repulse is considered as having removed in this region any present danger of an invasion of Germany by the Russians.

The local war correspondents believe that the fighting at Soissons has marked the end of a French offensive for some time and that the Allies will wait until they are strong enough before they resume the conflict.

The production of pig iron in Germany during the month of December was 854,000 tons against 587,000 tons in August last.

On January 18, the anniversary of the German Empire, the Emperor telegraphed to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden expressing his hope to carry through victoriously the fight against the numerous enemies, thanks to the unanimity and the determination of the German nation.

The "Journal de Paris" reprints an article, published by a French paper in the Ardennes Department, about the territory which is occupied by the Germans. The article points out that the Germans everywhere organized the bringing in of the harvest, distribution of foodstuffs, public education and the building of roads.

The socialist paper "Münchener Post" has published the contents of a letter, written by a Russian Princess who is related to the Tsar. The letter says that Russian aristocratic circles estimate the Russian losses up to the end of November at 500,000 killed and 1,300,000 wounded and sick. A large part of these circles regard the present war as a calamity for Russia. Some relatives of the Tsar endeavoured to break the influence of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The war was decided upon at the visit of M. Poincaré, President of France, and M. Viviani, the Russian Minister to Paris and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Minister to London, had reported favourably on the European political constellation.

The President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Havenstein, having been promoted to the degree of an Honorary Doctor by Bonn University, replied: To-day I do not only hope but I know that we can fight through this immense struggle also in our domain of finance and in our economic life and that we are equal to every demand and every possible duration of the war.

The Jewish lodges "Bre Brith" have presented a complete new hospital train to the German army.

The Brazilian newspaper "Tribuna" in a leader says: "Are we under British protection?" The paper reports that Brazilian ships in the coastwise trade have been

stopped by British cruisers and been searched for members of the belligerent nations. The paper adds that it would not be a worse infringement of Brazilian sovereignty if British ships had entered Brazilian seaports and made arrests there."

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Menzte, Jan. 21.

Sonla in Tonking has been relieved by a French expeditionary corps. The Chinese pirates, who had attacked the place, are being pursued in the direction of Luangtraban. On the way several fights took place. One French and two native non-commissioned officers were killed.

Tsinanfu, Jan. 22.

It is expected in Tsingtao that all Germans who have not so far been arrested will be expelled within the next few days.

MONDAY.

ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 22.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon says:—

The Germans bombarded Nieuport with considerable violence.

We have progressed slightly eastward of Lombaertzyde high road. Our artillery between Ypres and the Oise had some successes against the German works, batteries, and concentrations of infantry.

The situation in the region of Soissons remains unchanged.

We retook, near Berry-au-Bac, a trench which we had been previously compelled to evacuate owing to the violent bombardment.

The Germans made an unsuccessful night attack northwest of Beau Séjour.

An extremely violent bombardment in the Forest of Apremont prevented us from retaining the 150 metres of German trenches which we had captured.

The enemy in the Boie le Prêtre retook part of the trenches which we captured on Wednesday; we are holding our own on the rest of the position.

The Germans fired six heavy calibre projectiles at St. Dié, but without doing any serious damage.

Our artillery between the Schlucht and Bonhomme passes silenced the enemy's batteries.

An infantry engagement in the Weierkopf district continues with extreme fierceness; regular hand-to-hand struggles are taking place.

Our artillery before Danne Marie dispersed the concentrations of the enemy.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE.

Jan. 23.

The official *communiqué* issued yesterday evening states:—

Southeast of Ypres the enemy were more active than they have been recently.

There was a fusillade and cannonade last night in the region of Bois St. Mard. An enemy battery was silenced.

There have been fierce attacks in the Argonne at Fontaine against a work called Marie-Thérèse or Fontaine Lamitte. The enemy were repulsed at Fontaine Madame by vigorous counter-attacks. The fight at Marie-Thérèse lasted all day. It was conducted with extreme energy on both sides. At night all our positions had been maintained.

German night attacks in the region of Hortmanns and Weierkopf have failed. Fighting continues.

Harbin, Jan. 23.

The *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

In the Argonne fighting continued all night at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert. All the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Fighting was resumed this morning, but the news of the day's operations in this region has not yet been received, nor has the news of the struggle which has been proceeding to-day in the Hartmann-Weierkopf region.

PRESSURE ON ST. MIHIEL.

Paris, Jan. 23.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon states:—

Our infantry, on the whole front, mostly devoted their attention to repairing the damage done by bad weather.

We progressed a hundred metres in the Lombaertzyde district.

We had the advantage in artillery duels at Ypres, Arras, Roye and Soissons.

The Germans violently bombarded Berry-au-Bac and made a attack in the region of Beau Séjour which was repulsed.

The Germans have been completely checked in the Argonne.

An infantry engagement is still proceeding at St. Hubert. According to the latest reports we are everywhere maintaining our positions.

Our artillery on the Meuse compelled the enemy to clear an ammunition store and damaged his footbridges in front of St. Mihiel.

An infantry battle in the Hartmanns-Weierkopf region still continues. Contact is closest in a wood.

The enemy made an abortive attack on Hill 425 near Cernay. We progressed further southward in the direction of Little Kahlberg.

GERMAN MASSES HURLED BACK.

London, Jan. 23.

A message sent from St. Omer on the 20th states that a fresh story of British heroism has to be revealed. On the 18th the Germans, at night, attempted to pierce the British lines.

They advanced again and again, in massed formation, but were invariably repulsed with heavy losses.

* St. Omer is a fortified town, twenty-one miles south by west of Dunkirk. It is on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais. The mention of St. Omer clearly indicates the place of origin of the attack, but not the scene of combat, as this point lies well within the Allied lines.—Ed.

A TAX ON ABSENT BELGIANS.

Harbin, Jan. 23.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Petrograd Agency states that, according to information received from Brussels, the German Governor-General of Belgium, has introduced a tax on rich Belgians who have left the country and who have not returned by the March 1. It is a property tax ten times larger than the usual one. Half the proceeds are to go to the municipalities and half to Germany.

A LULL IN THE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE WEAKENING.

Petrograd, Jan. 22.

A *communiqué* says that the Russians continue to remain in close contact with the enemy towards Thorn. Elsewhere there was the customary cannonade.

We noticed, in Bukhovina, the concentration of considerable Austrian forces.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 21.

On the right bank of the lower Vistula, from that river to Khorjch and further eastward, we continue in close touch with the enemy. Small engagements are occurring.

On the left of the Vistula and on the Dunaitz there has been the usual artillery and rifle fire at several points.

We sank several Turkish sailing vessels in the Black Sea on the 19th and 20th and damaged and partly burned the Turkish barracks near Khopa and Riza.

There was no fighting of consequence on the Caucasian front on the 20th.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:

There have been skirmishes on the lower Vistula (i.e. in the direction of Thorn), where we are in contact with the enemy.

The other fronts were quiet, except for the customary German partial offensives, which were easily checked by our fire.

An Austrian division attacked us in the region of Kirlibaba and was repulsed, losing 200 men taken prisoners. Further concentrations of Austrian troops have appeared before the Bukhovina passes. There

has been a snowstorm in the Carpathians.

* Kirlibaba is one of the most important of the passes over the Carpathians in lower Bukhovina.—Ed.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Harbin, Jan. 23.

A telegram from Bukharest states that fighting continues in Bukhovina. The Austrian right flank was compelled to retreat towards Sunatory and to await reinforcements which, later, arrived. The Austrian left and centre are holding several positions but the Russians have occupied the village of Ziakonesgty, which is of great strategic importance.

Information received from the Rumanian town of Dorna states that the Russian vanguards are within seven kilometres of Dorna-Vatra.

TURKEY AND ALLIED CONSULS.

When the British and French Consuls left Syria the Turks compelled them to sign a declaration informing their Governments that, in case of bombardment, the Turks would execute three British or French subjects for each Mussulman killed.

IN THE CAUCASUS.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 23.

In the Caucasus small engagements occurred at all the positions and heavier fighting in Trans-Chorok, where our advance continues despite a stubborn defence.

We captured a Turkish gun at Ordos.

CAPTURE OF TURKS' ARTILLERY.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.

The Russian forces in the Caucasus have defeated the 23rd and 34th divisions of the 11th Turkish Army Corps in the region of Chorsan and have captured all their mountain artillery.

The Russian forces, at present, occupy solidly all the Turkish territory which they held before the fighting at Sarykomysch.

GERMAN NEWS ONLY.

Harbin, Jan. 24.

The Turkish Government has prohibited the importation of foreign newspapers and magazines, except German publications.

REPORTED RETURN OF ZEPPELINS TO ENGLAND.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

London, Jan. 22.

Zeppelins passed over Cromer at 10.30 this evening, going inland.

The number of Zeppelins is unknown. With flashing searchlights they proceeded southeast from

Cromer, where no bombs were dropped. The noise of the engines was first heard by coastguards and then by military patrols. Electric and gas lights were immediately extinguished.

Jan. 23

Inquiry in official quarters in the north of Norfolk early this morning failed to elicit any further information regarding the reported arrival of Zeppelins. It is believed that the noise of engines which was heard at Cromer proceeded from aeroplanes.

Nothing was heard of the Zeppelins at Norwich, Lowestoft or King's Lynn, while the Metropolitan Police have been warned to take emergency measures in view of an air raid.

Later.

It is now believed that the noise of air-craft engines heard at Cromer proceeded from a British seaplane.

GERMAN AIRSHIP LOST.

London, Jan. 23.

Dutch fishermen, who have arrived at Noordwyk, report that they saw a Zeppelin founder in the North Sea, but were unable to render any assistance. The weather, though clear, was gusty.

DARING ACHIEVEMENT OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, Jan. 24.

The Admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Davies and Flight Lieutenant Peirse visited Zeebrugge on the 22nd and dropped twenty-seven bombs on two submarines and the guns on the mole. It is believed that one submarine was considerably damaged and that there were many casualties among the gun crews.

While reconnoitring before the attack Squadron Commander Davies, on one occasion, was surrounded by seven German aeroplanes, but he managed to elude them. He was slightly wounded in the thigh on the way to Zeebrugge, but continued the flight and accomplished his mission.

BRITISH MERCHANTMAN SUBMARINED.

THE CREW SAVED.

Rotterdam, Jan. 22.

The British steamer Durward has been sunk by a German submarine twenty miles north-west of the mouth of the Meuse.

(The Durward is a vessel of 1,301 tons, built in 1895 and owned by Messrs. G. Gibson & Co.)

London, Jan. 22.

Some Germans from a submarine boarded the Durward and ordered the crew to take to the boats. The submarine then sank the Durward and returned and towed the boats

for six hours to a lightship, after which the submarine left at full speed.

Harbin, Jan. 24.

The Petrograd Agency states that the rumours of the sinking of H.M.S. Thunderer are untrue.

GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP SUNK.

Melbourne, Jan. 23.

A British cruiser captured and sank, on the 6th, a ship for German cruisers. The crew are prisoners.

THE CREW OF THE SAPHIR.

Paris, Jan. 22.

The American Embassy in Constantinople announces that ten of the crew were saved from the French submarine Saphir, which was mined in the Dardanelles on January 19.

SOUTH AFRICA'S SAFETY.

GERMAN PLANS ABANDONED.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]

London, Jan. 22.

An official report on the operations in South Africa says: "The rebel commandoes under Maritz and Kemp, which escaped into German territory, have definitely renounced the idea of an invasion of Cape Province. On January 5, Schuir-drift was occupied by a Union force and, after several sharp encounters, the whole line of the Orange River is now entirely in the possession of Union troops.

After a successful raid by Maritz, his force was attacked by a reinforced body of Union troops and he was compelled to leave behind some prisoners he had taken.

FUNDS FOR THE TROOPS.

London, Jan. 23.

His Majesty the King has given £100 to Queen Alexandra's Fund for providing comforts for the troops at the front.

ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR.

Harbin, Jan. 23.

Three Austrian officers, who escaped from Nezouka station, in Transbaikal, have been captured at Changchun and are being sent to Harbin.

THE TRADE IN CONTRABAND.

Harbin, Jan. 24.

A telegram from Rotterdam states that the Netherlands Government has declared a state of martial-law in the provinces where there are camps of interned prisoners and also in North Brabant in order to hinder the trade in contraband.

THE GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Harbin, Jan. 24.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the new German Minister of War, Wild von Hohenborn, has been promoted to be Lieut-General, and retains his post as Chief at Headquarters. The direction of interior military administration has been conferred on General Mandel.

VATICAN NEUTRALITY.

Rome, Jan. 22.

The Pope, speaking at a Consistory, emphasized the Vatican's neutrality and its strenuous efforts to alleviate the consequences of war. He invited all the faithful to join in a great expiatory function to be held in Europe on February 7 and elsewhere on March 21.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH FIELD FORCE.

EXCELLENT REPORT BY SIR F. TREVES.

London, Jan. 23.

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts last night, said that there had been only 212 cases of typhoid in the British Expeditionary Forces since the war began; of these only eleven were protected by inoculation, all of whom recovered, while twenty-two out of the remaining 201 had died. He said that the sanitary arrangements in the present war were absolutely without precedent, while the results obtained by inoculations were positively astonishing.

The above speech was made on the occasion of the presentation of medals and monetary grants to Flt.-Surgeon Munday and Colonel Horrocks of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for their efforts in promoting the health of their respective services.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

A DESPATCH OF SIR E. GREY.

With reference to statements implying that Great Britain ever contemplated a violation of Belgian neutrality, the Foreign Office issued recently for publication the following record of a conversation with the Belgian Minister on April 7, 1913. It was sent to the British Minister at Brussels, and a record was communicated by him to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time.

Copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Grey to H.M. Minister at Brussels. Foreign Office, April 7, 1913.

Sir.—In speaking to the Belgian Minister to-day I said, speaking unofficially, that it had been brought to my knowledge that there was apprehension in Belgium lest we should be the first to violate Belgian neutrality. I did not think that this apprehension could have come from a British source.

The Belgian Minister informed me that there had been talk, in a British source which he could not name, of the landing of troops in Belgium by Great Britain in order to anticipate a possible despatch of German troops through Belgium to France.

I said that I was sure that this Government would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and I did not believe that any British Government would be the first to do so, nor would opinion here ever approve of it. What we had to consider, and it was a somewhat embarrassing question, was what it would be desirable and necessary for us, as one of the guarantors of Belgian neutrality, to do if Belgian neutrality was violated by any Power. For us to be the first to violate it and to send troops into Belgium would be to give Germany, for instance, justification for sending troops into Belgium also. What we desired in the case of Belgium, as in that of other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and as long as it was not violated by any other Power we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

I am, etc.,

E. GREY.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

Ostasiatischer Lloyd.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Headquarters, Jan. 21.

Between the coast and the Lys there were only artillery fights on January 21.

The trench taken on January 19 by the Germans near Notre Dame de Lorette was lost yesterday.

Last night north-west of Arras the French repeatedly attacked on both sides of the high road from Arras to Lille, but they were repulsed.

South-west of Berry-au-Bac the Germans took two French trenches which have been kept in spite of resolute counter-attacks.

French attacks against the German positions south of Saint Mihiel have been repulsed.

North-west of Pont-à-Mousson the Germans have succeeded in again taking a part of the positions which they had kept until January 18. The Germans there took four guns and made some prisoners. The fight for the rest of the lost position is still continuing.

In the Vosges, north-west of Sennheim, the fighting is continuing.

In east Prussia the situation is unchanged.

A smaller fight east of Lipno had a favourable result. The Germans have made 100 prisoners.

West of the Vistula, north-east of Borzimorf, the German offensive has progressed; a Russian attack west of Lopuszno, south-west of Konak, has been repulsed.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:—

Lieutenant-General von Falkenhayn has been relieved from the post of Minister of War. He has been promoted a general of infantry and has been definitely appointed Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant Wild von Hohenborn, who has been until now director of the General War Department of the Ministry of War has been appointed Minister of War.

The first pages of all newspapers this morning give the news of the attack on the English coast by Zeppelins, and the scanty news from the eastern and the western theatres of war occupies only an inconspicuous place inside the papers. With remarkable unanimity the press appears to expect that this raid will be shortly followed by others. While the amount of the damage done is not yet known here, there is satisfaction in the fact that all Zeppelins returned safely and in the belief that the moral effect of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as it follows so closely the recent bombardment of Hartlepool and other points.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir presumptive of Austria, arrived in Berlin this morning and will proceed later to the General Field Headquarters. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria-Hungary Baron Burian, is expected to arrive on Saturday for a conference with von Bethmann-Hollweg and von Jagow.

The well-known English weekly the "Economist" sharply criticizes the British conduct towards neutrals. In future wars Great Britain, if it were not implicated, would protest against what now was its practice as against blockading of the belligerent and the neighbouring neutral seaports. The best proof that mistakes had been made, was the uninterrupted change of contraband.

All the leading members of the Foreign Office are boys of Eton college; nepotism and wealth is reigning, but also ignorance of business and trade. They silenced the press because they fear public criticism.

Washington, Jan. 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy publishes the following official report:—

Vienna, Jan. 22.

In Southern Poland there have, mainly, been artillery fights only. On the Dunajec our artillery fired successfully on sections of the hos-

tile infantry and destroyed a bridge, which had been thrown over the Dunajec by the Russians.

In Bukhovina the Russian forward movement has been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

In the Carpathians only insignificant skirmishes have taken place.

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The German Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Great Headquarters, Jan. 23.

Continuous rain has rendered impossible larger operations between the coast and the La Bassée Canal.

Near Arras an artillery duel has taken place.

One of the trenches southwest of Berry-an-Bac, which was taken by the Germans on January 20, has been abandoned by them and blown up, because it was partly covered by the fallen ruins of a factory.

A French attack north of Verdun has been easily repulsed.

After the fights on January 20 south of St. Mihiel minor French detachments only were still near the German positions. These have been cleared away by an attack which extended up to the former French position.

The fight for Croix des Carmes, northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, continues. Strong French attacks there against the regained part of the German positions have been repulsed with severe losses for the French.

In the Vosges north of Sennheim the Germans have repulsed the enemy from the heights of Hartmanns Weilerkopf. Two officers and 125 men have been made prisoners.

In East Prussia the situation is unchanged.

In the Sochochzev district the German attacks are slowly progressing.

From the east of the Pilica there is nothing new.

Berlin, Jan. 22.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:—

Constantinople says that the former Bulgarian Minister of Finance, Radew, the leader of the Ministerialists in the Sobranje, asserts in an article the necessity of a Turco-Bulgarian offensive and defensive alliance on account of the community of interests of Turkey and Bulgaria.

The "*Frankfurter Zeitung*" reports from Stockholm, that prominent Finnish politicians announce a general uprising in Finland against Russian despotism if the German army reaches Finland.

The "*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*" published the following statement: "It is reported, via London, that Mr. Flood, chairman of the committee for Foreign Affairs in the American House of Representatives, referring to a Memorandum of the German Government at a meeting of that committee, has caused the impression that Germany has opposed the supplying, by Americans, of war

contraband to her enemies. This is a great mistake. The Memorandum quoted by Mr. Flood only admits that the prevailing principles of the international law do not entitle Germany legally to oppose the supply of war materials to her enemies by neutral private persons. The United States are, as is said in the close of the Memorandum, 'properly speaking entitled' to tolerate such supply according to the principles of International Law. The United States, of course, are likewise entitled to forbid the whole contraband trade with all belligerents by proclaiming a prohibition against the export of war material, and that all the more so, as the trade in war material, which is not allowed by international law, with England and France has grown to such dimensions as to violate the neutrality not of the American Government, but indeed of the American nation. Such a measure would be the more appreciated, as England does not even admit American trade with Germany, which is allowed by international law, but most unscrupulously seizes all goods destined for Germany's economical life, the whole American trade with the belligerents thus resulting in a partial encouragement to our adversaries. Furthermore—and this fact is of the greatest importance for us—the supply of our enemies with American war material will be the most essential cause for the prolongation of the war. This is consequently in contradiction of the United States' repeated assurances, that they wish for an early conclusion of peace and would be ready to co-operate to that purpose.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:

Remarkable is the dearth of war news from every quarter. The report of the small engagement of Lipno, which is only 45 kilometres from Thorn, in connexion with the fighting of the previous days near Rarsanowo, Bieshun and Serpez, makes it evident that considerable Russian forces are still standing in the region north of the Vistula.

The "*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*" refutes the English arguments against the alleged violation of the international war rules by the raid of the German air-craft. The paper states that the air ships were en route to the fortified place of Yarmouth. As they were being shelled from certain other places, they had to answer by throwing bombs. English hypocrisy is shown by the fact that English air-craft had previously thrown bombs in daylight on the open town of Freiburg, and that English ships had shelled open towns, as Daraa-salam, Victoria in the Cameroons and Swakopmund. England is constantly violating international law and the rights of neutral Powers. The German airships kept within

the boundaries generally recognized by international principles. The German nation being forced by England to fight for its life, cannot renounce any legitimate means of defence. The "*Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung*" further states that the Hague declarations concerning the prohibition of throwing explosives from air-craft have expired, and its new form has not been ratified by Germany, France or Russia. The Hague regulations are binding for land and sea war only, and for air war when it corresponds to the principles of the laws of the nations. In air, therefore, all defended places and all institutions serving for military purposes in undefended places can be shelled; further, counter attacks are allowed against attacking enemy. German airships went to Yarmouth, which, according to the British "Monthly Army List" is a place of coast defence. Other places had fired first and were then bombarded by the airships. Therefore it was irrelevant whether these places were defended or not. The "*Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung*" repeats that England is waging a war of destruction on the economical life of Germany, thus forcing her to use all means admitted by the laws of nations.

General von Moltke, the former Chief of the German General Staff, has said to an interviewer: "Nobody in Germany wanted this war. I did not want it. The Kaiser only reluctantly arrived at a decision on account of the feeling of the enormous responsibility which he took upon himself, but he understood that the life or death of the German people was at stake. The world will recognize all this later on, since history rejects lies. Germany will most certainly be victorious. But stubborn endurance is still needed, and it may be still a long time until the war ends."

The Swiss daily paper "*Liberté*" at Freiburg states that Switzerland begins protesting against the unlawful seizures of ships and cargoes by the English. Swiss industries are already suffering. England's rights for defence are lawfully limited by the rights of others to live.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank has fixed its dividend for 1914 at 7.714 per cent. against 9.22 per cent. in 1913.

The Persian answer to the Russian protest against the Turkish march through Persia states that Russia has held these districts occupied by sheer force of arms. The Persian Government, therefore, was without influence upon the tribes living there and now fighting against Russia.

French exports during the first ten months of 1914 have diminished

(Continued on page 339.)

THE ELECTIONS.

Jan. 23.

With the results of the Municipal Council elections actually before us, it is easy to say that the German candidate never stood a chance of being returned. But the tension of the past two days has been severe, and it is a relief to know for certain that the allied communities have won the fight. The danger was always of a split vote. How real that danger was, is shown by the narrow margin between the Russian and Japanese candidates. In a smaller poll the upshot might very well have been to let in the German, for whom one may be sure that the number of votes cast would have been the same whether the poll had been large or small, and British voters are to be congratulated on the spirited way in which they rallied to the call. We need not recount the grounds of opposition to Mr. Figge. There is assuredly nothing personal in them. But we cannot forget the circumstances of the bitter war now raging in Europe and the impossibility of regarding any German as aught but part of an immense machine, the purposes of which the world has been taught to fear and abominate. To turn to less disagreeable topics, we would congratulate Count Jezierski and console with Mr. Ishii in the same breath. The claims of these two candidates upon public support were very equal, and it is a happy reflexion that, so far as the business interests of the community have to be considered, they are as well served by the one candidate as by the other. That the defeat of Mr. Ishii will be a great disappointment to the Japanese community is certain. It may be that a clearer declaration of Japan's policy towards Tsingtao would have turned the scale. But we rather incline to believe that the true explanation lies in the admiration which Russia's tremendous feats of arms and the sense of their incomparable value to Great Britain have evoked. In conclusion, the Municipal elections have been held under such conditions as it is to be hoped they never will be again. The community may indeed congratulate itself on the result.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "OUT OF SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT DOWN" "SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISORDERS, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH DRESSING MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 and 2, and the ideal THERAPION, yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. No "follow up" circulars. Send stamp address envelope to DR. LECLERC, MED. CO., HAYESVILLE, N.H., U.S.A. LONDON, ENGLAND THERAPION either No. Price 2/6 LEADING CHEMISTS.

FOR BRITONS OVERSEAS.

Jan. 23.

THE letter which appeared in yesterday's issue over the names of the Earl of Selborne and Lord Aldenham deserves to be, and we feel sure was, read with the closest attention by all British residents in Shanghai. It stated that for many years past a feeling has been gaining ground among Britons overseas that they should take a share, a permanent and more solid share than that represented by charitable subscriptions, in the burden of Empire, and that, as an outcome of this, a new league has been formed with the title of the "Patriotic League of Britons Overseas" with the object of giving every Briton resident abroad an opportunity of participating in a joint and concerted effort to help his country now in her hour of need and hereafter when the present danger shall have passed away. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to become Patron of the League and an influential central committee, including such well known names as Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Sir Mortimer Durand, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Claude MacDonald, Sir Pelham Warren and Sir Charles Addis, has been formed and has decided that the most suitable gift Britons abroad could offer to the Mother Country would be a man-of-war. The Admiralty have been approached and have consented to apply the contributions from the League to one of the larger ships now under construction, or to an addition to a class of cruiser most useful in seas abroad, according to the amount received.

From the pamphlets which accompanied the letter, and which we shall be happy to show to anybody who cares to see them, it is clear that this proposal has been carefully thought out in all its details. The Central Committee suggests the formation of a branch of the League in every city or town abroad where there is a British community. To effect this, it urges that with the least possible delay a meeting of leading residents be called, who, in turn, should convene a gathering of all British residents and invite them to enroll their names. It is suggested that no limits should be placed to the amounts contributed, but that the annual subscription to the League, after the

war, should be fixed at a maximum of £1 for members and of five shillings for associates, expenses connected with the calling of meetings, and so on, to be deducted before forwarding contributions to the Hon. Treasurer, Lord Aldenham, in London. At the end of the present year, the committees responsible for the inauguration of local branches should again call general meetings, furnish them with reports and ask them to elect new committees for 1916. In this way branch leagues would quickly assume a steady and permanent organization.

As the letter to which we refer pointed out, there are, roughly, some 3,000,000 British subjects living outside the King's dominions. What proportion of these are women and children it is impossible, without very accurate statistics to say, but were the total contributed this year to work out at £1 a head—not, surely, an impossibly large sum in the circumstances—and to half that, or considerably less than half, in subsequent years, the sum would be sufficient to build and maintain a battle-cruiser. That would be no mean addition to the strength of the British Navy, on the ability of which to meet all emergencies depends the present and future of the Empire. Before the outbreak of war, the Admiralty was frequently criticized for concentrating the fleet in home waters and for a tendency to deprive oversea Britons of the comfort and assurance which the presence of the White Ensign gives them. The Admiralty knew what dangers threatened Britain better than its critics and the skill with which it has bottled up the German fleet has been a splendid reply to fault-finding. Yet the exploits of the Emden have proved conclusively how necessary it is that, wherever the main fleet may be concentrated, there should still be plenty of ships to spare for the uttermost ends of the earth. By joining this League Britons can help to ensure their existence and accordingly we urge every Briton not only in Shanghai, but throughout China, to do so.

THE BATTLE OF THE FALKLANDS.

Jan. 25.

Telegrams from Monte Video of December 25 throw an extremely interesting light on the naval battle of the Falkland Islands,

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from information received from the officers of Vice-Admiral Sturdee's squadron. Not only do we get a good view of the battle itself, but some useful lessons are deducible from the fighting. The keynote of victory was the complete success with which the German intelligence department was outwitted. German telegrams have pretended that the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau had to face a whole fleet of Dreadnoughts, as many as six being mentioned in one message. Actually there were two battle-cruisers, the Invincible—which, with the Inflexible and Indomitable, all built in 1907, ships of 17,250 tons, twenty-six knots speed and eight 12-in. guns, was the first of the Dreadnought cruiser type—and one other not mentioned. The rest of the squadron consisted of the Canopus, a 12,000 ton battle-ship launched as far back as 1897, and the cruisers Carnarvon, Cornwall, Bristol and Glasgow, the most formidable of which, the Carnarvon, was inferior in armament to the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. The whole squadron arrived at Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, on December 7, and in its land-locked harbour the two battle-cruisers lay invisible from without. The German admiral fell completely into the trap. He had engaged the older ships and the battle was already raging furiously, when the battle-cruisers came tearing out of the harbour, and it was too late for the German ships to escape at their admiral's desperate order to them to disperse.

The German ships fought with a bravery which won high admiration from their opponents, and the Scharnhorst in particular fully maintained her reputation as the best shot in the German navy. One of her shells wrecked the Invincible's wardroom, but no one was hurt. Both Scharnhorst and Gneisenau hit the Invincible repeatedly with their 8-in. guns, but the shells are described as "rattling harmlessly off the battle-cruiser's heavy armour."

"Meanwhile salvoes from the 12 in. guns were methodically battering the German ships to pieces and raking them from stem to stern. Geyser holes appeared in the sides, and flames began to leap from the upper parts of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, whose guns were gradually silenced, but there was no hint of surrender. Admiral Spee's flag was kept flying and was last seen on the Scharnhorst as she and the Gneisenau sank with their last guns blazing defiance."

The Leipzig, hard pressed by the Glasgow, ran up the white flag

when already on fire in several places, but when the Glasgow lowered boats to her aid, another gun was fired from the Leipzig, the shell bursting on the Glasgow's deck; whereupon a broadside from the Glasgow sank the Leipzig. "The British officers," it is noted, "regret this outcome of the heat of battle as they are inclined to believe that the Leipzig's last shot was an accident." The Nurnberg refused to yield and was sent to the bottom, the British men-of-war standing by to pick up survivors, thereby enabling the Dresden and Prinz Eitel Friedrich to escape. We may conclude our quotations with no braver episode than this:—

Another account says that the Gneisenau was without ammunition when she sank. Some officers stood to attention, and the ship's glee club lined her after deck and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein." Others were busy preparing to escape as the captain had given the order "Every man for himself." Many of the Gneisenau's crew were rescued, including several officers. The Germans who were saved have been sent to England.

Judging by this report, the battle was such in every way as both sides may look back upon with pride. Gallantry was met with gallantry, resolution with resolution. The incident of the Leipzig will be deplored by many beside the officers of H.M.S. Glasgow. But from whichever side it is looked at, one has only to try to put oneself in the position of either combatant in order to see how easily a mistake may have arisen whether on the Leipzig or the Glasgow. That it is not the nature of British naval officers to fire on the defenceless, is illustrated by the fact that humane considerations alone, the rescue of German sailors struggling in the water, allowed the Dresden to escape. One would not have it otherwise, even though it be to our disadvantage that the Dresden and Prinz Eitel Friedrich are still afloat. On the technical side, considerable interest is aroused by the statement that the German 8-in. shells "rattled harmlessly on the Invincible's heavy armour." Allowing for a certain amount of poetic exaggeration, it is safe to assume that the Invincible's armour protected her from any damage worth mention. That is important in view of the controversy that raged round the building of Dreadnought cruisers when they were first introduced. The late Sir William White, an authority of the highest position, was opposed to the building of such ships; and the con-

troversy was only allayed by an official statement to the effect that the Dreadnought and invincible designs represented "the deliberate judgement of the Board of Admiralty, the technical skill of the present Director of Naval Construction and the unanimous advice of the representative Committee of Designs." The test provided by the battle of the Falklands is not, of course, absolutely conclusive, as the guns against the Invincible were 8-in. not 12-in. But the battle-cruiser has sufficiently demonstrated her value to upset most predictions of experts, and the Admiralty has every reason to congratulate itself on the skill with which the Invincible and her mate were brought on the scene of action at the Falklands.

JAPAN AND KIAOCHOU.

Jan. 26.

THE displeasure with which Japan is said to have received China's Note on the desired abolition of the war zone in Shantung will, perhaps, be more easily realized anywhere than in Peking. As yet we have newspaper comment only: but if this be any trustworthy guide, feeling is rising in Japan against what she considers the pin-prick policy of her neighbour, and China may be counselled to take warning accordingly. We yield to none in our sympathy for China at the humiliating position in which the sins of the late dynasty, when it improperly connived at the fortification of Tsingtao, have placed her. On that point she had the sympathy of most nations, just as she earned their respect by the wisdom of her action in voluntarily declaring a war zone in Shantung. But the good sense exhibited then is less visible now: indeed to many persons it may appear that the Note is to be attributed to German influence, seeking to foment discord in the Far East. China, however, has to take the responsibility for her actions, and in the present instance her friends can only conclude that she both underrates the forces that Germany can still exert to make trouble in Shantung, unless she be most rigorously watched; and fails to appreciate the extraordinary gravity of the issues involved in a world war.

It can hardly be questioned that the capture of Tsingtao has proved a boon to the whole of China. In German hands, Tsingtao was a menace to the welfare of the Far East, far beyond the range of its biggest gun. Directly the citadel fell, the effect was seen in relief of the general tightness of money and in the speeding up of trade. For this relief Japan and nobody else is to be thanked, whatever ulterior motives may be attributed to her, or however unpalatable it may have been to China to be forced to allow another to do for her what she could not do for herself. But the hour for relaxing precautions has not yet come. Suppose, for example, that Japan consented to remove her guards from the railway. There may be no German soldiers in Tsingtao, but there can be not the slightest doubt that the railway would very speedily be used by Germans, directly and indirectly, for the serious disturbance of peace in the leased territory: and what is true of the railway, which is, of course, the chief preoccupation of Peking or its German instigators, is true of all the war zone. So long as the war lasts, Japanese military occupation of Kiaochow is an absolute necessity of a situation that shows half the world at war. That fact might be urged on the attention of others beside the Chinese. The popular report, for example, (we quote it as current), that the Japanese are deliberately obstructing other commerce with Tsingtao while allowing free entry to their own, does not agree with information that reaches us from an independent and trustworthy source, and certainly ignores important facts. At the present time, the entrance to the large harbour at Tsingtao is still blocked by sunken vessels, while the small harbour can only accommodate vessels of 1,200 tons and has comparatively few facilities for landing cargo. With this, the destruction of railway bridges by the Germans all along the line, means that the journey to Tsinanfu takes two days instead of one, and as there is little or no trade in Tsingtao itself, the Japanese would seem to have some excuse for not welcoming a glut of cargo just yet.

Not only the enormous dislocation of all ordinary life caused by a siege in a place like Tsingtao is in danger of being overlooked, but the very real cause

that Great Britain has for gratitude to her Ally. Had Japan not spiked the guns of Tsingtao for us, they might quite seriously have hampered the whole conduct of the war. The story of the Emden alone illustrates how many ships are wanted to catch one active commerce-destroyer. In these days of steam, in contrast with those of the Napoleonic wars, when mere skill in handling ropes and sails gave Britain immense advantage on the sea, hunting commerce-destroyers is the worst kind of game of blind-man's buff. For this work and for the destruction of Tsingtao, it might have been necessary for Great Britain materially to weaken the cordon in the North Sea, and there need be no false sense of shame in frankly admitting the fact. That Japan has made mistakes in detail in respect of Tsingtao is not gainsaid. These are largely due to the administration of military men, who have no aptitude for or disposition to wrestle with commercial matters, and we trust that this side of Tsingtao will as soon and as fully as possible be handed over to civil officials. But to criticize her policy towards Tsingtao without considering all issues involved is not merely ungracious in an Ally, but is apt to lead to a very one-sided judgement of which little good can come. We sincerely believe that Japan will lose no time that she can in restoring the nominal order of existence in Kiaochow. But one cannot be blind to the fact that a state of war exists all over the world which is still capable of affecting the late German leased territory; and that the ultimate destination of Kiaochow cannot be decided by any one party, but must wait for the end of the war, when it will be pooled in the whole discussion of peace terms.

THE OTHER SIDE OF TERRORISM.

Jan. 27.

Some months ago, long before there was any hint or rumour of a European war, emphasis was laid in these columns on a notable difference between Britons and Germans in their employment of theories to meet the needs of national life. One example was found in the British system of government which has grown up by a process of *soleitit ambulando*, while their's is distinguished by

formalism due to the logical application of preconceived ideas. It was argued that, on the whole, the Briton distrusts theories and prefers to deal with any particular situation on its merits without concerning himself very much with the logical relativity of the methods he employs in meeting it to steps taken in the past or possibly necessary in the future. The German, on the other hand, is less of an opportunist and has a very much greater belief in what he would term the scientific way of handling a problem. The present struggle has thrown this difference into sharp relief and is daily illustrating both the virtues and defects of *a priori* methods. Having made up her mind a long time ago that power must be the aim of her existence, Germany set about preparing to seize it in the most logical manner, her main energies being devoted to the evolution of a gigantic and perfectly efficient military system. Everything in her national life was subordinated to, or, at all events, made to contribute towards it, with the result that, when war broke out, she was readier than any other Power to strike and is at the present time holding back the armies of three nations.

The question of how long she can go on doing this has been almost entirely discussed in terms of men and things. It is interesting, therefore, to note the stress laid by our Paris correspondent on psychological considerations. In a letter published a few days ago, he quoted two opinions, one that of the Alsatians and Lorrainers to the effect that when the Germans as a whole realize the situation, namely that their army is holding the Allies and nothing more, they will insist on making the best of a bad bargain; the other that of Abbé Wetterlé to the effect that the German character counsels surrender to superior force. The latter opinion is the more striking in view of the policy which the German War Office has pursued ever since the war started. Wherever German troops have gone they have endeavoured to terrorize. Their proclamations in Belgium, their bomb dropping on the east coast of England, have alike been inspired by the belief that success is to be won by creating dismay. To the Briton, who is very rarely given to panic, such a policy is difficult to understand yet that the Germans should pursue it follows logically from their ideal of power. It is part

and parcel of their "scientific" method, which has been illustrated in a number of other ways, in India, for example, where they argued that, because there has been unrest, therefore an opportunity to revolt would be welcome: in Ireland where they thought the Home Rule controversy would prevent united action.

Were these ideas confined only to the German War Office and Intelligence Department it might be argued that a retreat of the German armies from their present line to one nearer the German borders or, as we confidently expect, into Germany itself, will be met by the German people as a whole with increased rather than diminished fortitude. Many people, indeed, take this view, basing it on the belief that in the qualities of courage and determination the two branches of the Teutonic race are very much alike. There is, however, a considerable body of proof to show that the ideas of German generals are shared by the nation as a whole or, at the least, by Prussians as a whole; and, if that is the case, it seems to follow that so great a belief in the potentialities of fear may prove double-edged: that a people which believes in terrorizing is itself capable of being influenced by terror. That the Government is fully alive to this is shown by the sedulous care it has taken to keep all bad news from becoming known. Again and again disasters to German arms have been represented as victories, the latest example, that of the intercepted naval raid, being perhaps the most grotesque case. The British Government feels no necessity for any such method of hoodwinking the public. If a ship is lost, the fact is at once made known: when a reverse on land takes place, there is no attempt to conceal it. The reason is that the British Government can rely on the nation not to panic. The German Government cannot. That is the other side of its policy of terrorism.



THE ETHICS OF SPYING.

Jan. 28.

When Lody, the Germany spy, was executed in London the other day, not a few people must have been uncomfortably conscious of admiration for him. Their discomfort arose from a mental struggle between recognition of his bravery and dislike for the occupation which brought him to his end. The latter feeling is partly traditional, and, in so far as it is so, is worth analysing. To what extent is one right in regarding the spy with the contempt which is almost invariably lavished on him? The question is by no means an easy one to answer, as anyone will admit who considers for a moment the accepted and honourable position held in society by the detective or the secret service agent. Everybody recognizes that both are necessary and nobody would throw stones at either of them. Yet both—the former, perhaps, to a greater extent than the latter—continually traffic in deceit. The first thing the detective has, like the spy, to do is to conceal his identity. Very frequently he is called upon to worm his way into a friendship, just as the spy crawls into a camp, and then to make use of the information which has been given to him for friendship's sake. Similarly, the first thing the secret service man has to do is to convince people that there is nothing secret about him. In fact, the more successfully he can pose as a pleasant, frank nobody with only a modicum of intelligence, the more likely he is to achieve the purpose for which he is employed. Yet most people would congratulate themselves on being intimately acquainted with a leading representative of either of these professions. They would, for example, have no hesitation in inviting their friends to meet him at dinner. They would feel, rather, that they were "in the swim" because they were able to do so.

It is clear at the start, then, that in endeavouring to answer the question just raised one must distinguish between different classes of spies. Perhaps the easiest way of doing this is to take historical instances. Macky is a good one, so is Samuel Turner. Macky accompanied

James II into banishment in 1688 and then, whilst he was still at St. Germain and enjoying such comforts as the Jacobite Court afforded, transferred his service to William III. Samuel Turner, while thoroughly trusted by the United Irishmen, secretly visited Lord Downshire in London—muffled in a cloak and wearing a slouch hat in true melodramatic fashion—and offered his services to the Government. Through him the principal Irish rebels were arrested and hanged. For purposes of contrast, let us set against these names two others, those of Major Le Caron and McParlan. The former gave away the Fenians and so saved Canada from the second Fenian raid, the latter—generally called McKenna—showed up the brotherhood of criminals in Pennsylvania known as the "Molly Maguires." Obvious differences divide these men. The first pair were actuated entirely by personal motives. They spied for profit only and with no desire to help anybody or anything but themselves. The second pair spied for a cause and rendered great services to the State in the process. It is true that all four indulged in deceit of the most barefaced kind. Major Le Caron actually went so far as to take Fenian oaths; in other words, in the presence of men who trusted him, he swore by all that men hold sacred that he would be worthy of the trust. Yet it is quite impossible to put all four men in the same class.

The fact helps us very considerably for it furnishes us with the all important test of motive by which to judge whether a spy is contemptible or not. It is because his motive is sound that the military spy, though shot at sight, is regarded at the same time as a brave and, therefore, as an honourable man. Lody was just as deserving of respect as the ordinary German soldier who dies fighting in the trenches. Yet motive alone is not an all-sufficient test: the end does not always justify the means. The fact that a man is a spy does not entitle him to break all the rules of the game. What constitutes the difference between a man like Lody, men like Ahlers and many others who, in spite of having adopted British nationality, have shown themselves prepared to serve the country of their origin at a time like this?

Surely the fact that the one played the game in accordance with the recognized rules and the others have not. It may be urged that it is no worse to go through the artificial process of becoming nationalized by adoption and then to betray one's adopted country than to take the oaths of a society and then to break them. There is, however, this difference that whereas Major Le Caron got nothing out of being a Fenian, Germans who have adopted a foreign nationality have got practically all they have in life out of the change. That difference, we admit, does not dispose entirely of the question, for a member of one nationality might become a member of another for no personal advantage but only to forward the interests of his own country. But it gives us a fairly safe sentimental criterion, namely that a man is breaking the rules of the game in spying when he takes a course of action which average, educated instinct feels to be unfair.

NINGPO NOISY AND CONTENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Jan. 25.

The whistles are blowing again just as though nothing had happened, and everything is running along as smoothly as of yore. The steamer that took the notes of last week to Shanghai blew the first whistle according to the old custom; and had I waited half a day longer to write those notes, they would have been out of date.

Well, it is to be hoped that my theory about the matter is correct: that the reason the steamers quit blowing their whistles was because the war had put up the price of coal to such an extent that it was too expensive to waste good coal making steam just to blow whistles for the good of the general public. In that case, you see, the resuming of the old-time whistles at 3, 3.30 and 4 p.m. would indicate that prices are more moderate; which, in turn, would indicate the fact that the war is about over. But whatever be the correct explanation of the matter, Ningpo is very glad to have the steamers giving the same old merry whistles that were given before the war began.

I have heard that there is an understanding to be arrived at, or that has been already arrived at, between all the steamship companies running regular steamers between Shanghai and Ningpo, whereby there will be a much better arrangement than has existed heretofore. It is to be hoped that this information is correct.

The Changing Consul.

One of the permanent institutions we have in Ningpo is a British Consulate. At the same time, one of the most uncertain things in the whole community is a British Consul. There have been so many changes within the last three or four years that it is not safe to attempt to state the exact number, for fear that some of them might not be mentioned.

However, a few weeks before Christmas, a permanent Consul came to live among us, and we were all rejoicing in the fact—even people who are not British subjects at all rejoiced with the rest. Now we learn that this permanent incumbent of this great institution is to live in Shanghai; and that the affairs of the Consulate in Ningpo are to be administered from there. Be that as it may, we will still have the Consulate left: with the Consable, Post Office, etc.

The Happy Port Doctor.

Perhaps many of the readers of China papers know what a "Port Doctor" is; but for the benefit of any who do not know, it may be a good thing to give a few words of explanation. We have such an office in Ningpo: though the one who fills the office is not a bit more of a permanency than he of the British Consulate. The office is always filled by a physician, though Dr. J. S. Grant, of the American Baptist Mission, has stood in the breach for several years, dividing his time between the "Settlement" and his hospital. Dr. B. Score Browne helped him out for about a year, till he went back to England to offer his services at the front during this terrible war. Some weeks ago, however, we were pleased to welcome to our community Dr. Edmund George Sugg, who left a good practice in Chicago, Illinois, to become the "Port Doctor" in Ningpo. It does one good to see what strides he is taking in getting hold of the Ningpo colloquial. And he is surely finding work enough to do.

But I promised to tell what a "Port Doctor" is like. He is paid for keeping one well: and not as ordinary physicians are paid. If you are sick he is bound to come to see you. But if you are not sick at all he can't make a charge against you if he happens to call. He calls to see one whether he is called or not. You pay him just as much when you are well as you do when you are ill. It is a most happy arrangement. It is a wonder to me, now that I know what the benefits of such an arrangement are, that this plan is not more universal. It is better for the doctor: and it is better for the patients. One can plan things more easily when he knows exactly what his doctor's bill is to be, and the doctor is more apt to get his fees.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Jan. 23

CHIT-BOOKS AND POST.

Complaint was made yesterday by one of our correspondents of the manner in which the Chinese Post Office deals with chit-books in which a number of letters are sent for posting at one time. Believing that some of these letters went astray, the correspondent deliberately entered a different number in the chit-book to that of the letters actually sent, notwithstanding which the chit-book received the Post Office chop as if both numbers, agreed. The Post Office reply is that it takes no responsibility for the number of letters sent, its chop merely signifying that the coolie has been to the office: and on inquiry we confess we think this attitude fair. The permission given to the public to send letters to the Post Office by chit-book is not known in other countries, and it is impossible for the clerks to count all the letters received in this manner, of which there may be as many as a thousand in a single batch. Certainly if the Post Office did try to count all the letters while the coolie waited, delays would ensue that would cause more grievance than that voiced by yesterday's correspondent.

GERMANY TO BELGIUM.

The list of German proclamations issued directly after the invasion of Belgium which we publish to-day deserves study in spite of its length. The object for which the Belgian Commission of Inquiry has collected this list is simply to show the kind of example set by Germany's own generals, after which no further tale of blood and devastation need cause any surprise. Particular attention may be directed to the contribution of Frs. 3,000,000 exacted of Wavre, which had to be paid in gold; and to the extraordinarily ferocious edict of Major Dieckmann, dated Grivegnée, September 8. After this the laws of Draco, traditionally supposed to be written in blood, appear as the milkiest of milk and water. Two further points may be emphasized: the dictum that there is no crime more horrible than to shoot at a German soldier; the insolent statement that Belgium has put herself outside the pale of civilization by the fact of some of her civilians having dared to take vengeance for the ruining of their homes. But what right had German soldiers to be where Belgian civilians would have any reason to shoot at them? What Power had already put herself outside the pale of civilization by her unprovoked invasion of the country she had pledged herself to protect? One thinks that the efforts of German professors would be better directed in attempting to dissuade German generals

from laying down principles which will one day so terribly recoil on their own head.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

Everyone would like to get more news from the various theatres of war, but with such vital issues in the balance no belligerent will permit the publication of anything even remotely indicating the disposition of his forces at the moment. Unfortunately, interesting facts are often suppressed that might quite well be published, but censors are not disposed to believe in any one's discretion, hence the least doubt upon a point results in much information being rejected. The provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, respecting the collection and communication of information, as communicated by London newspapers to their correspondents, are very strict. For example, "No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the forces, ships or disposition of his Majesty's Allies . . . or supposed plans of conduct." The regulation dealing with false reports is eminently sound; but the number of things that may not be done is so overwhelming that a journalist writing to a relative or friend in the navy or army will need a lawyer to advise him as to whether his inquiries after the welfare of the sailor or soldier can be construed as "an attempt to elicit information" within the meaning of the Act.

Jan. 25.

THE AERIAL RAID.

German newspapers have made the most of the news of the aerial raid upon England, and the satisfaction of the editors when they found themselves able to put "the scanty news from the eastern and western theatres of war" in an inconspicuous place inside the papers, must have been genuine, particularly when we remember its purport. For an effective answer to the German jubilation we need not go farther than to quote the neutral who ridiculed the idea of "dropping bombs on a baby's crib at night." Germany is welcome to any pleasure she may derive from the raid. "The moral effect of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as it follows so closely the recent bombardment of Hartlepool and other points." True, but the children will yet sleep in their cots, and anxious mothers will not shrink at the additional sacrifice when their men-folk who have not already enlisted flock to the army. The naval raid sent up the recruiting returns, and the aerial attack cannot fail to awaken possible soldiers who have not been

aroused. Zeppelins may come and go, women, children and the aged may be harassed or killed, but there will be no flinching before these renewed illustrations of the character of the enemy.

A GERMAN APOLOGIA.

German newspaper comment has become so dull of late that we would specially call attention to the unconscious humour of the "*Nord-deutscher Allgemeine Zeitung's*" attempt to justify the dropping of bombs on English peasants. The German aircraft were on their way to attack "the fortified (*sic*) place of Yarmouth," when they were shelled from "certain other places." One would like to know the names of these, and how the airships came to have travelled so far out of their course as to pass over any other place at all in England on their way to Yarmouth. The statement that the Hague regulations are not binding hardly accords with the view, let us say, of America as expressed after the Zeppelin raid on Antwerp. Finally we have the virtuously indignant protest that really Germany must be allowed "to use all means (of warfare) admitted by the laws of nations." By all means let her do so; had she stuck to these, she would have more friends than she has. But what a come-down for the German super-man that he should even bother himself about other nations still less about international law!

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

In spite of all the passion that war arouses in mankind, there is no question that the present conflict provides ample scope for the exercise of practical Christianity. Throughout the world, Britons of all creeds assembled on January 3 for humble prayer and intercession in connexion with the war. But more than this has been, and is being, done. Such relief work as is briefly recorded in another column is being zealously performed on every hand; from the highest to the most humble in the Empire and beyond, men and women are adopting every possible means to alleviate distress and secure the comfort of those who are fighting our battles. A determined, spontaneous desire to help the distressed pervades the nation and its Allies. "One of the things which the war has taught us is that religion is a real thing," says the "*Globe*," "and that we are vastly more concerned with the points on which all good men are agreed than with the details on which they differ." Other writers have made similar observations and the fact brings some consolation in these days of strife.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Public opinion in the United States, so far as can be judged, is overwhelmingly on the side of the

advocates of an increased army and a considerable augmentation of the navy. Prussianism has shown its true colours, and while there is no tendency among the American people towards militarism, there is a demand that the country shall be prepared for emergencies. In this connexion, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has been a personal friend of the German Emperor from boyhood, his father having been American Ambassador in Berlin, has issued a grave warning to the people of America to prepare. Writing in the "*New York Times*" he says:—

"Germany has her plans for invasion of America no less complete than those for the destruction of England. She knows more of matters of military interest to this country than any one near in Washington. She has spies here, as for years she has had in England, France, and Russia. When she is ready to strike it will be with a force that will make our Congressmen gasp for breath, as they hurry for the west-bound trains."

In another part of his article Mr. Bigelow says:—

"England threw neutrality to the winds in 1899, when Admiral Dewey, in the Far East, was menaced by German fleets of superior force. England then gave us coal and food and asked for no penny in return. When Germany sought to bully us into evacuating the Philippines, England alone stood between Germany and ourselves. So she has stood ever since. And now it is for us to think seriously of the day when Germany may have a free hand to operate here without England's restraining aid. To-day we can unite with the Allies to secure a peace that may recognize the Monroe doctrine as part of the public law of the world. Tomorrow may be too late."

We hope that there may be no extension of the war and that the question of military aggression may be satisfactorily settled for all time. But that it is well to be prepared has been clearly shown.

Jan. 26.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY.

Efforts have been made since the sack of Louvain to try to discover some remnants of its magnificent collection of books under the library building. Not a single leaf, however, has been found amid the black and charred debris. Considering the difficulty of burning large masses of paper, it is hard to resist the conclusion that its contents were deliberately destroyed by the use of explosive grenades. The history of the famous library is one of exceptional interest, and much too long, of course, to be more than briefly sketched here. Its first beginnings were made by Lawrence Beyrliuik, Archpriest of Antwerp, who in 1627 bequeathed his own rich library as a mark of gratitude to his Alma Mater. His example was followed in 1635 by Jacques Romanus, a professor of medicine, whose collection was rich in books of medicine and mathematics. It was Cornelius Janssenius, the celebrated Bishop of Ypres—whose name is enshrined

in that of Jambinism,—who took the first steps to organize the Library, which was now located in the celebrated Halles, and its maintenance secured by a number of generous subscribers. By 1781, the Library contained 50,000 volumes and at the time of its destruction well over 120,000, besides MSS., several belonging to the 12th century. Its collection of *incunabula* was the second finest in Europe.

HAPPY SING SING.

The only newspaper in the world written, printed and published by convicts for convicts is to be found at Sing Sing, America's biggest convict establishment. It is called the "Star of Hope", an appropriate title in view of recent experiments in convict management. The convicts recently associated themselves as "The Golden Rule Brotherhood," and the warden of the gaol has made a compact with them, allowing the brotherhood to enforce discipline in all minor cases. To all intents and purposes, the convicts have become a self-governing Republic with their own court to try and sentence offenders. It is not surprising to find that the first thing they have done has been to arrange for moving picture shows, to relax rules relating to visitors and the exchange of letters with the outside world. Daily newspapers are to be allowed in cells and members of the brotherhood may wear grey sweaters instead of convict stripes. Life, in fact, is to be made cosy and genial, the sort of place to which even the most cultured murderer will not mind going.

TO-DAY IN BOULOGNE.

Boulogne is now the chief clearing house of the British wounded. There are, says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," nearly fifty hospitals in the town and a continual stream of ambulance trains comes from the front bringing soldiers for shipment to England. In order to help them through the wearisome wait which inevitably occurs at the railway station, a few British women, Lady Angela Forbes, Mrs. Ernest Platt, Lady Drogheda, Miss Maxine Elliott and others have organized a buffet for the distribution of tea and coffee to the wounded. That this very practical form of charity has been highly appreciated is proved by the fact that buffets are now being established at many places between the coast and the firing line. Yesterday Boulogne was a cheery, if somewhat vulgar, "watering place": to-day it is a link in the golden chain of a great international friendship.

Jan. 27.

GERMAN FABLES AGAIN.

The official German naval account of the late engagement in the North Sea will occasion more smiles among British readers than anything else. But it has also its serious side—from a German point of view. In this way. Within recent weeks the tone of despatches from "Great Headquarters," reproduced by the "*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*," has shown a distinct improvement over those of earlier days. Without going so far as to say that these despatches have ever "lapsed into the, to German ways of thinking, fatal mistake of speaking the truth, they had begun to be less widely removed from what we knew to be the truth than was once the case, and might even have come on day to be treated quite seriously. And now the German Naval Headquarters blunders in and ruins all the efforts of Military Headquarters to regain some vestiges of a name for accuracy, with its absurd yarn about a British battle-cruiser having been lost—notwithstanding the entirely opposite statement of the Admiralty which does not tell deliberate lies. In matters of war Germany commands general, if reluctant, respect. But in things of plain common sense her rulers are extraordinarily obtuse.

GERMAN NAVAL PLANS.

Apologists of the continued reluctance of the German fleet to face an engagement, even with four battle-cruisers to show what it can do, some interesting opinions are quoted in the "Scientific American." A small minority believe that in face of Britain's overwhelming strength the Germans will not risk the loss of their own fleet in an open engagement, but will try to keep it intact, as an asset in the peace negotiations. This view overlooks the fact that no peace negotiations will be signed which allow Germany to retain her fleet.

"The majority, however, believe that the great fight will take place at a time and under conditions chosen by Germany, and that, although she will probably suffer a crushing defeat, it will be at an enormous sacrifice of the ships of the victors. A German naval reserve officer predicted to the writer that when the Germans were ready they would challenge the British, and that the fight would take place on the Dogger Bank. This agrees with our conviction that the Germans will endeavour so to manoeuvre that the engagement will occur in waters which are sufficiently shoal to be mined. It is conceivable that their plan might be to endeavour to lead the British fleet over a previously laid mine field or to where a fleet of submarines was asleep on the bottom and within striking distance of the British battleship line."

These plans have one disadvantage, that they count on the British commanders doing exactly as the Germans wish, and that, in all circumstances, is to expect a good deal.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

For some unexplained reason the extremely interesting statement made by M. Ribot, French Minister of Finance, when presenting the Budget for 1915 in the Chamber on December 19, received scant attention in the telegrams. At the outbreak of war, the Bank of France advanced to the Government for mobilization expenses Frs. 2,000,000,000, and the Bank of Algeria Frs. 100,000,000. This proved insufficient for the first expenditure of the campaign and the Government called upon the bank in September to increase its advances to an ultimate total of six billion francs. Apart from her own expenses, M. Ribot showed that France had advanced to Allied or friendly countries these sums: to Belgium, Frs. 250,000,000; to Serbia, Frs. 90,000,000; Greece, Frs. 20,000,000; to the Bank of Montenegro Frs. 500,000. In the course of his speech M. Ribot said:—

"France will not lack resources to continue the war, which she did not seek, but which she is resolved to pursue to the finish without faltering. From a financial viewpoint, France's resources are such that she can regard without anxiety the prospect of prolongation of hostilities. The end of the war will depend at any time on the status of our financial power."

Putting this statement side by side with the interview with Mr. Lloyd George reported on another page, one may feel that the Allies can regard the future with calmness in respect of both men and money.

THE PRICE OF MONEY.

Since August no fewer than three railway companies have appealed for more capital at a time when other forms of enterprise are staying their hands. The first was the London and South-western Railway Company, then followed the South-eastern Railway and last month, the Metropolitan Railway. A notable thing about these loans is the high price which has to be paid for their borrowings. Whereas in the past, for example, the Metropolitan Railway has been able to issue Preference stocks bearing three and a half per cent. interest, the current issue yields a trifle over five per cent. The fact illustrates the effect of war upon capital and prices. The European Powers are consuming wealth at the rate of £3,000,000,000 to £4,000,000,000 per annum with an enormous decline in production. That means that, for the time being, the world's capital is shrinking. Money is becoming dearer and with money, commodities, for with every rise in the cost of capital, industrial development is checked. To a certain extent, this tendency is counteracted by decreased demand for certain kinds of commodities: as regards other kinds, however, wheat for instance, there is no falling off.

it is that you wish these people had some of Kingsley's "muscular Christianity" in them! They are weak and flabby, and inclined to be shocked at the Lord himself for using force and driving the money-changers out of the Temple. There are always tares in the wheat! The sower of them is never, never asleep; you can watch against him as you like, he will sow his tares! A man is enterprising. It is a great thing is competition; but who can measure its evils? The lies men tell in order to sell their goods, the unscrupulousness it leads to. God gave us the fine arts to be a source of innocent joy, but even Ruskin in one passage says he sympathizes with a friend of his who "wished the devil would fly away with the fine arts,"—so much evil have they worked! Tares in the wheat always and everywhere! Even in religion itself. Grace itself, as Paul even in his time found, makes some abuse it: they said they ought to "continue in sin, that grace might abound." There always have been people like that. And the love of God is abused every day. How many of us have not done wrong out of a shameful trusting that because God is love He will say nothing about it? This is done every day! This is done so widely that it sometimes looks as if we needed not the preaching of the Gospel of God's pardoning love in Jesus Christ, but the preaching of the fiery law of Sinai with its thunders and lightnings! Tares in the wheat. Jesus intimates that it always will be so till the end comes, whenever that shall be!

II.

And now there are three or four things in application of this position worth our notice: each of them of prime importance. First, consider the subtlety and truly the awfulness of this power that infests the world. What a mysterious power is this that man possesses, of going wrong, of turning good into evil, of perverting and corrupting the choicest gifts of God, the noblest faculties of the human soul, the most devoted efforts of reformers, saints, patriots and apostles, yea, even of the Christ himself! for Him it crucified, laying hands on Holiness itself and nailing Him to a tree. How subtly it intertwines itself with all good things! How it corrupts even language when it calls vice "seeing life." How it corrupts business, personal life, art and science and religion! It began with man, and after thousands of years of teaching against it and suffering from it here it still is!

And so secondly we must see how utterly foolish we are when we treat it lightly, as millions do. It is never wise in any war to underrate the power of an enemy! Yet how

many set out gaily on their journey through life as if it were a picnic and not, as it is, a battle! Ah! no wonder the roads of the world are strewn with broken men and women: no wonder the sea of life is covered with wrecks of human souls, because they have underestimated the power of sin, the world, the flesh, the devil; of self, of drink, of passion, of pride, of temper! How often we have fallen because we were too sure of ourselves! We have left one unguarded spot in our heart and the devil has sown envy, hatred, malice; we have not guarded our tongue and some vile detraction of our neighbour has flown from it! Do not think that Flanders and Poland are the only battle-fields where men lie slain: No. The soil of Shanghai and of every "village of the plain" is strewn with dead souls. How we see character in men and women deteriorating, faith in God slipping away, yet they are blind to their loss: they heed not the awful sower but just let him go on sowing evil in their hearts till the end comes! Whatever you do do not be misled by people who tell you that sin is a theological figment: whereas it is, in very deed, an awful subtle, all-pervading enemy, ruining the fairest works of God and man.

There is our own self in the next place. You and I are fields in which an enemy hath sown tares. Wickedness and good are strangely commingled in us all. You cannot deny that. There is a power in us that corrupts the very fountains of our life.

Finally, does not this make plain the Gospel of salvation by Jesus Christ? The position of Christianity is very plain and reasonable. It is that man is unequal in himself and by his unaided powers to drive out the sower of tares. All history, all man's vain moral efforts confirm this verdict. Sin is not an evil dream of bookish theologians; it is dread fact. And so the Gospel is "good news" to all who realize the awful power of sin. Of course, if sin is the trivial slip, that some people say it is, there was no need for a divine Saviour, suffering and dying for sin; but to any one who does realize sin's awful power, he rejoices in Jesus Christ, because He is just the Saviour we need, able to "put away sin": able to save to the uttermost, "bearing the world's sins in His own body. On the tree." Christianity is based on the tragic facts of life, not on moonshine. Philosophies and moral instructions had been tried, yet still the evil sower met no hindrance till the Lord himself descended to destroy the devil and his works. The Gospel seems to stagger many people because it tells of shed blood, of atonement, of a new heart, of a cross and divine suffering to save the world. The answer to all the

difficulties raised on these heads is that nothing short of God's sacrifice of Himself in His Son for us would meet the case;

"All for sin could not atone—
Thou must save and Thou alone."

CHURCH NOTES.

Mr. Graham Barrow's paper on the Oxford Reformers was extremely interesting, and led to a good discussion. The paper dealt chiefly with the work of Colet, Erasmus and More. Quotations from the book of Folly and the Utopia were aptly made, and their fitness for the present days was so evident that it required no pressing. The paper was permeated with gentle satire.

An interesting point made by Mr. Graham Barrow was the effect of the fall of Constantinople and the consequent expulsion of scholars upon Italy and the West. The revival of Greek was brought to Oxford by scholars who had studied in Italy. The new light shone on dark places and to the Oxford men seemed powerful enough to bring about the desired reformation of thought, morals and ambitions. On the northern Continent of Europe, however, more drastic methods prevailed, which with varying intensity influenced the Church of England. In the end, however, it may fairly be said that our Church decided for the methods of the Oxford men.

It would be extremely satisfactory if at the annual meeting of Holy Trinity Cathedral on Monday, February 1, the Vestry were able to say that all that the expenses of the Cathedral for the year had been already covered by subscriptions. To make this possible all churchmen who are not subscribers, either being new comers or having been absent, should communicate this week with the Hon. Treasurer, Church House. It may not be generally known that many subscribers make use of the system of monthly or quarterly payments.

On account of the war the number of students both at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, has been so diminished that the Council of Wycliffe Hall has decided to suspend its working for a year or so, and to encourage all existing or coming students to go meanwhile to Ridley Hall.

The following is an extract from the Bishop of Liverpool's Triennial Visitation charge, which was almost entirely devoted to questions associated with the war:—

"The new-born England that they hoped to see was a penitent

England which had cast off once and for ever the slough of its grievous national sins, in which drunkenness would have passed away, impurity be forced to hide its head, sweating be for ever banished, commercial dishonesty and illicit commissions be stone-dead, gambling disappear because love and fellowship would take the place of selfishness, class hatred be gone for ever, and where all from king to peasant would seek their country's good, and be content to lose themselves in its greatness."

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A RECORD VOTE.

Voting began again on the 22nd instant at 10 o'clock and continued steadily, though the offices were less crowded during the morning than on the previous day. It was evident that the number of votes recorded would constitute a record for Shanghai, as was of course to be expected in the special circumstances. We understand that between 800 and 900 voters went to the poll on the 21st, and this number alone exceeds the total number of votes cast at the last election.

The Japanese were observed to be making special efforts to ensure that the votes to which they are entitled were registered. They had a man in attendance to take down the names of Japanese who came to vote thus being kept posted with regard to absentees, who no doubt were hastily called out towards the hour for closing the poll.

During the first half hour, about twenty-five votes were recorded at the office on The Bund, and double that number at Hongkew.

The election proceeded with even less incident than on the previous day, no further attempt being made to enliven the proceedings with sensational placards, or literary efforts designed to catch the unwary.

The Result.

The work of counting votes was capably and quickly done by the scrutineers, Messrs. W. S. Jackson and H. A. J. Mackray, and at 8.20 the result was made known. Mr. E. C. Pearce was returned at the top of the poll, and all the British candidates, with the American and Russian representatives, were elected. Count Jezierski obtained the ninth place by only a small majority over the Japanese candidate, and the German candidate was at the bottom of the poll, a considerable number of votes in arrears. The official return reads as follows:

E. C. Pearce	1,082
E. I. Ezra	987
A. S. P. White-Cooper	925
W. L. Merriman	900
H. C. Gulland	896

C. G. S. Mackie	892
A. Hide	889
J. Johnstone	878
Count L. Jezierski	670

The total number of votes polled was 1,286, and there were twenty-five spoiled papers.

A VISIT TO THE FRENCH GAOL.

MAKING PIPES FOR THE YANGKINGPANG.

Among the many interesting features presented by the activities on the Yangkingpang is the one relating to the uses which the French authorities are making of their prison labour. A few days ago we mentioned that the pipes which are being laid down were made by the prisoners at Lokawei, and one of our representatives spent an interesting hour or so on Wednesday in seeing the work being done.

The employment of prisoners in the making of material for the French Public Works Department was begun about three years ago, and was at once a complete success. A large plot of ground near the gaol is now reserved for them, and various kinds of labour are in progress. The most extensive work just now is that of making the huge pipes for use in the Yangkingpang, and about eighty men out of the 400 or so prisoners are constantly engaged. Everything is done by hand, there being none of the large plant or machinery which one would naturally expect to see, and the work is consequently made easy enough for any of the men to grasp.

A Great Economy.

The saving which is effected by the action of the French authorities can well be judged when it is mentioned that one of the Yangkingpang pipes, made of reinforced concrete and measuring 5 ft. long and 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, can be made for Tls. 12, and there is no expense in the way of transportation. Other pipes which are used daily are also made, these being of a moist material composed of one part cement and five parts sand. This mixture is placed in moulds and pummelled hard by the prisoners, and after four or five days, which time is given them to "set," the pipes are quite strong enough to bear all the weight they are liable to be subjected to. Cement poles, used for fencing purposes, are also manufactured, at the small cost of Tls. 0.74 each.

At another end of the yard, two men are engaged in making brushes used for sweeping the roads. The brushes, which are of split bamboo, were at one time imported from France.

The Happy Convict.

The prisoners appear to quite contented—one might almost say happy—and they enter into their work with a zeal that is surprising. They

are allowed to speak to each other freely, and cases of insubordination are very rare indeed.

THE LAND TAX IN CHIHLI.

GOLDEN HARVEST REAPED BY GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hsienhsien, Jan. 15.

The impetuous Republic appears to have struck a veritable gold mine by the imposition of the Land Tax, which from recent investigations in various country districts is bringing in a tremendous revenue to the depleted coffers of the Central Government. It is instructive to note the varying success of the new tax even in adjacent counties.

In the neighbouring county of Tsangchow where the people, contrary to their reputation of a decade or so ago, are submitting to the decree with lamb-like obedience, the official is said to be overwhelmed by the number of title deeds awaiting registration, whereas in this and other districts, the lot of the tax-gatherer is by no means a bed of roses.

If popular rumour is to be believed, there is unfortunately much reason for the President's recent severe threats against dishonesty in official circles. Those who still regard their tenure of office as a golden opportunity to recoup themselves for all the efforts expended in tortuous by-paths that lead to rank and power, have not been slow to perceive in the unpopular land tax a windfall such as seldom greeted the avaricious eyes of their predecessors in the Ch'ing dynasty.

When one realizes the enormous number of title deeds registered and unregistered in this vast country, and the indubitable fact that in one average village there are several hundred deeds representing only a few "ch'ing" of arable land, one cannot but marvel at the possibilities of revenue accruing from this new venture of the Board of Finance. It is surely one that would make the British or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer green with envy in these critical days in Europe.

Holding Back.

And yet despite urgent proclamations, and all the subtle methods dear to the official mind, when pitted against an obdurate, and reluctant populace, it would be correct to say that but a small proportion of deeds in existence have so far found their way into the district yamen.

For instance in the village from which your correspondent writes, perhaps one-fifth only of the local documents have been submitted for inspection, and exchanged for those bearing the official stamp of the Republican Government. The wily villagers in this region are hoping

against hope that the Government will hold its hand when a reasonable amount has been despatched on its perilous way from the district to the capital.

However, the auguries are not favourable, judging from the latest proclamation calling upon all the laggards to show their patriotism, and obedience to the paternal Government's mandate without further delay. Those who have all their deeds stamped in the local *yamen* before the end of the lunar year will only be required to pay at the regular rate of \$1.10 on a deed of property valued at \$100. After the New Year dawns the impost will be doubled, and at subsequent dates quadrupled and even octupled until the task is accomplished.

The villagers are surprisingly calm under these manifestations of official wrath, but the more knowing ones realize that the Government means business and with lurid maledictions on Yuan Shih-kai, and all his satellites, sullenly carry their musty deed to the official clearing house.

Traps for the Gulleless.

The Chinese villager is nothing if not suspicious of all that pertains to the *yamen*. Both his progenitors and he himself have, generally speaking, suffered grievously at the hands of the district purveyor of "justice" and his myrmidons, and the rustic approaches the unholy precincts with much trepidation in spite of his ingrained love for litigation. It is pitiful in this connexion to hear of many unsophisticated village folk who, rather than leave their precious deeds in the hands of the official for a few days, while they are being copied and restamped, actually take to the *yamen* antiquated and worthless deeds of property that may have changed owners several times over since they were originally registered, little realizing that sooner or later Nemesis will fall upon their simple heads.

It is generally known that a vast majority of Chinese deeds are unregistered. They are called "white" deeds, i.e., not bearing the "red" official stamp. Millions, one might hazard, of property owners are thus caught in a double trap. They must first register the old "white" deeds, and then have them copied and restamped.

It is easy, therefore, to understand the eloquent disapproval manifested all over the countryside at this comprehensive plan to make the farmer disgorge his hard-earned dollars in support of a government which he anathematizes with all the forcible vocabulary at his command. Some predict that the authorities will never press the land tax to its utmost limits. The people, they say, will rise in rebellion. We must "wait and see."

Landowners' Evasions.

For the present many are the evasions carried out by disgruntled and deep-scheming landowners. It

appears that in this district there is a considerable number of men known as "Kuang chung," whose business it is to assist the magistrate in the registration of all deeds involving the transference of property. As every new official takes up office, he supplies each "Kuang Chung" with a replica of his seal, which is stamped upon all title deeds submitted to the latter by purchaser of land in the sphere allotted to him, i.e., ten or more villages.

One is assured that blank forms for the transfer of land, stamped with the official seal of each successive magistrate are a valuable commodity at all times, and especially at present where title deeds are subjected to such a close scrutiny by the authorities. Blank forms bearing the seal of an official who held office, say, twenty years ago, when the price of land was a third or a quarter the current rate are worth a good sum of money to wealthy landowners, who view with dismay the prospect of fulfilling the new demand for re-registration of all their deeds.

To the simple-minded Westerner, brought up in a sterner school of morals than that obtaining on the plains of Chihli, the reason for the above statement may not seem clear, but to the peasant farmer of this region the opportunity for a sharp deal is very patent, and many have already seized it with secret pleasure and profit.

Working the Oracle.

This is how the evasion is accomplished. Suppose a man holds a deed involving the transference of three *ch'ing* (300 mow) of land, bearing the seal of an official who held office within the past two or three years. The price he paid for the property was a high one, possibly 200 "tiao" per "mow," on which the new registration fee would amount to roughly \$200. This is far too stiff a proposition to the mind of the harried landowners, so he hies him to the local "tichung," and secures the blank form of a deed whose official stamp indicates a period some ten or fifteen years ago when land was relatively cheap. After carefully filling in all necessary details to his satisfaction, leaving no loophole for detection, he presents the pseudo-deed at the *yamen*, and pays a very greatly reduced fee, according to the value of the land indicated on the parchment, which is forthwith copied, and exchanged for a brand new one. Of course the landowner pays handsomely for his antiquated form, but the game is well worth the candle, and there are many chuckles locally over the successful trick.

A Marvel of Ingenuity.

It is one more instance of the labyrinthine "ways that are dark," etc., that baffle the unsuspecting foreigner in his attempts to understand Chinese manners and customs.

The longer one lives in China, the deeper one's amazement grows at the marvellous ingenuity displayed by the average "Celestial" in the manipulation of his finance, and the hereditary concentrated cunning with which he endeavours to outwit and repel all the demands upon his purse.

GERMAN DECEIT IN TSINGTAO.

HOW JAPAN'S CLEMENCY WAS ABUSED.

Since the 13th instant domiciliary searches have been proceeding at Tsingtao, which have resulted in the arrest of 144 Germans, who, it is stated, are proved to have participated in the recent hostilities, but, after the surrender of the fortress, were allowed to stay in the city on the plea that they were non-combatants, says the "Asahi." Ninety-one of these have been despatched to Japan as prisoners of war on board the *Miyagi Maru*.

A Tsinan despatch to the same paper states that many Germans are arriving there from Tsingtao, having been thrown into a state of panic by the domiciliary searches.

One of the Japanese officers who returned from Tsingtao, is quoted by the "Asahi" as stating that the Germans at Tsingtao were treated with excessive civility by the Japanese military authorities after the capitulation. A considerable number of young Germans were to be seen walking about the streets in civilian dress, they swarmed in the hotels, they drank beer and played cards, and engaged in other eminently peaceful pursuits. The Japanese said little but thought a lot. However, they allowed those who professed to be civilians to reopen their offices and continue their businesses.

The Japanese military authorities at Tsingtao, says the "Japan Chronicle", appear to have formed strong suspicions that various properties which were claimed as private, and were on that account respected, were really Government property all the time. If the suspicions prove to be well grounded they will indicate an extremely shortsighted policy on the part of the late Tsingtao military authorities. Not only will they have failed to meet their victors on the courteous terms offered, but they will have made conditions very onerous for the real non-combatants and the genuine owners of private property in Tsingtao.

Those German residents at Tsingtao who undertook military service, says an officer in the Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau, Tokio, quoted by the "Asahi," were all made prisoners of war. Some of them quickly cast off their mili-

tary uniforms when the fort fell and transformed themselves into civilians.

TRADE PROSPECTS AT TSINGTAO.

A CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

The "Mainichi" quotes Mr. Sakata, Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in Tsingtao and North China, as follows on the prospects of Tsingtao:—

The German method of administration in Tsingtao was an ideal one, and Japan has much to learn from it in the administration of affairs in her own colonies. The foreign trade of Tsingtao before the war amounted in value to Y.60,000,000 a year. To this sum Japan contributed Y.16,000,000 in imports and exports. Tsingtao is situated most conveniently for trade between Japan and North China. If Shanghai is the port of China for trade with the world, Tsingtao will be the commercial gate of China for Japan.

The work of sweeping up the floating mines still remains uncompleted in the harbour, and the Shantung railway trains take two days for a journey to Tsinan.

The mine-cleaning may be completed by the end of next month, but, as the question of the Shantung Railway is to be settled after the conclusion of peace in Europe, the Government hesitates to spend a large amount of money on the repair of the line. Should the railway fall into the hands of Japan together with the right to construct a line to connect Tsinan with the Peking-Hankow Railway, which had been obtained by Germany, the commercial influence of Japan at Tsingtao would soon spread over the whole Shantung province, south Chihli, north Honan, and east Shansi; Tsingtao in these circumstances would rapidly develop into one of the most important commercial ports of China.

Now Honan and Shansi are wholly outside the Japanese commercial sphere of influence. Should the Shantung Railway fall into the hands of Japan, the extensive market in question would soon be brought into the sphere of Japanese influence. Straw braid and peanuts are largely exported from Tsingtao to Europe, and the principal lines of imports are cheap Japanese sundry goods. Thus Tsingtao contains larger potentialities for Japanese trade than Tairen. The Japanese merchants now at Tsingtao, with the exception of the Mitsui, Specie Bank, Yuasa Shoten and a few others, who had offices there in the time of the German occupation, are mostly "loafer merchants" with empty

hands, who have nothing to contribute to the commercial development of the port. When facilities for communication with Tsingtao are restored to a normal state, the settlement of Japanese merchants of good standing and ample means must be encouraged.

RAILWAY MATTERS IN SHANSI.

SERIOUS PLAGUE AMONG THE CATTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taihuhsien, Jan. 19.

In the autumn of 1911 work was proceeding on the railway line that is to run from the north to the south of Shansi. Some seventy li had been graded and the rails laid for a few miles. The revolution put a stop to all that. Now the Board of Communications is reported to be taking an interest in Shansi railway matters, and to be looking for funds to resume work. This line is to extend from P'uchow in the southwest of the province, through Taiyuanfu, the capital, to Tatung in the north, and thence on to Kueihua-ch'eng, the great trading centre for southern Mongolia. The length of the proposed line is 1,600 kilometres.

On January 15, a curious accident occurred on the Chengtai Railway. As the up-bound passenger train was approaching Niantzukuan on the eastern border of Shansi, a 3rd-class carriage near the front of the train was discovered to be on fire. Sparks from the engine had evidently ignited the roof. There was a panic among the passengers, but fortunately the train pulled into the station just in time.

The great central plain of Shansi is supplied with coal from mines in the Taiyuan and Ch'ingyuan districts. Through the winter months hundreds of carts are engaged in hauling coal across the plain. The principal mines in Taiyuan are worked in such a way that the coal is hauled to the surface by oxen. Within the last month an epidemic has raged among these cattle, carrying off scores of them. This has affected the price of coal, and may seriously affect the supply, hundreds of villages and several large cities being dependent upon these mines. The practical thrift of the Chinese was seen soon after the outbreak of this epidemic, when in many places "beef" was offered for sale at a remarkably low price.

Increased Cost of Living.

There are many complaints among the people as to the increase in their taxes. Such necessary articles as salt, matches, tobacco, spirits, and certain lines of imported goods have risen considerably in price because of the government impost. Since the first of the year an office has been opened in this city for the

taxation of in-and-out-going parcels handled by the Post Office. The Post Office in this city is the second in importance in the province. Many wholesale shops, particularly those handling silk goods, make large use of the Post Office. These increased taxes would be paid with greater cheerfulness, no doubt, if the people were certain where the funds all went.

Robber Bands.

The Shansi people are still feeling the effects of the revolution of three years ago. In that winter a large number of rifles were scattered throughout the country districts by fleeing soldiers. These have come into the hands of banditti in the mountain districts, and for these three years a harvest of outlawry, has followed. The most notorious of the bandit chiefs, Ch'en Ts'ai-chang, has at one time and another had as many as 300 followers. They have made their headquarters in the difficult mountain districts of southern Shansi. Ch'en's band was handsomely defeated and scattered some months ago, but of late there have been rumours of renewed activity. Bands of outlaws infest the roads, especially about the higher mountain passes. Some rather important roads, as for example that through Kuwo in southern Shansi, have been rendered unsafe. Rich families have been robbed, and in Luanfu in the southeast, cemeteries belonging to wealthy families have been desecrated, the graves opened and robbed of their treasures. The police occasionally engage these bandits, not always successfully,



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but make short work of those who are captured. Five were executed in Taiyuanfu one day recently.

Opium Smuggling.

Not without its relation to the above-mentioned outlawry is the business of opium smuggling. Bands of from five to thirty men, well armed and mounted, bring in opium from Shensi and Kansu. By keeping to the less-frequented roads, they are reasonably safe from attack, the police of the smaller cities and the country militia being afraid to interfere. This is the organized traffic. Men with less capital, or possibly with less courage, have resorted to various ingenious devices to import the drug. The Chinese newspapers told of one such genius who put balls of opium into pigs' ears! Unfortunately, his ruse was discovered as he was ferrying his herd of swine over the Yellow River. Another enterprising merchant concealed packages of opium in bales of leaf tobacco. But the officials are vigilant and the price of opium rises steadily. This fact, rather than any desire to "reform," is leading to the gradual decrease of opium smoking.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRIGANDS IN SOUTH CHINA.

AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, Jan. 12.

Speaking generally, the condition of the province is far from satisfactory and there is a constant tale of robberies reported in the columns of the native papers. On the other hand, it seems quite clear that the officials are themselves getting things more effectively under their hand, and though the process is slow, and the course painful, something is really being done. It seems that the officials are earnest-

ly trying to capture, or scatter the robbers that have their lairs in the hills of the province, and frequently we read of attacks made by the soldiers upon these dens of robbers, and in some cases at least the soldiers get the best of it in the fight.

Last week I saw a report wherein it was stated that more than thirty robbers had been killed in a fight that lasted some hours, and, though some of the soldiers were killed and others wounded, the troops managed to rout the bandits, and those who were not killed were scattered for the time being. In this particular case too, some citizens, who had been carried off by the robbers, were discovered, and were released. One in particular, whose home is in Macao, and who presumably is a rich man, because \$10,000 had been demanded for his ransom, was discovered, and released. He does not appear to have been so badly treated, but was glad enough to get out of the hands of his captors.

Officials in Earnest.

This sort of desultory fighting is going on in different parts of the province, and though it cannot be said that things are very satisfactory whilst these local battles are being fought, it is something to the good that the officials and the soldiers are really trying to get the upper hand in regard to these robbers, and it is only a matter of time, before many of the lairs will be destroyed. On the other hand there are still many robberies being perpetrated, and probably whilst some of the bands are being scattered others are forming in different parts of the country. Still, when all the surroundings are taken into account, and when it is remembered that the task is extremely difficult, it must be said that things are improving, and there is reason to hope that the improvement will be continued.

Fighting the Floods.

The thoughtful section of the people of Kuangtung was so distressed at the very terrible ravages of the floods last spring, that they began

at once to consider the necessity, and then the possibility of preventing anything of the kind, on such a wider scale, in the future. The spring is again approaching, and once more they see the vision of new devastation, though it is to be hoped not like that of last year. The committees, therefore, who have been discussing this important problem, have recently been active, and efforts are being made to get something done. Hitherto, we fear little more than the initial steps of the undertaking have been attempted, and yet whilst things remain in China as they are, it is something to the good that a few of the far-seeing section of the populace continue to work and to agitate.

Foreign Engineers Wanted.

This is still going on, and further some sums have been collected, so that surveying may be carried on. Moreover, at Peking there are Kuangtung officials who are interested in the proposal, and these have been entrusted with the task of bringing the matter to the notice of the Government and the President. It does not yet appear that any practical steps have been taken, and little has been done; on the other hand there is a real and a growing conviction that something could be accomplished, and if this is firmly fixed in the minds of those who have money, and who really care for the welfare of the people and the province, time should effect some considerable improvement. The task will be a very great one, and we fear that unless foreign engineers are employed, and their advice followed, no really permanent good will be effected.

MOTOR-BOATS FOR CHINA.

A LECTURE ON SUITABLE ENGINES.

An interesting lecture was given before the members of the Engineering Society of China on Tuesday by Mr. F. O. Reynolds, Assoc.

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M. INST. C.E. The lecture dealt with some internal combustion engines, and had special reference to their employment in vessels in China, and was followed with close attention by the large number present.

The paper gave a general description of various internal combustion engines suited to the conditions out here, especially with a view to their being in the charge of native engineers, together with particulars of data and experience collected by the author over recent years, also some notes of points to be remembered in the selection of engines suitable for different work and in the design of the engines to meet local conditions.

Study Your Ship.

Mr. Reynolds said that a matter which did not seem to receive the attention it should was that the purpose, size and weight of a vessel, in which it was proposed to install motive power, did not appear to be sufficiently or invariably considered when deciding upon an engine for it. That was a point which it was necessary to take fully into account if good results were to be obtained. For instance, in a light launch or houseboat, the weight of the engine and freedom from vibration should be especially taken into account, and not horse power only regardless of the type of engine: similarly in a cargo vessel, a heavy slow-running engine would give better results all round than a light high speed one of the same B.H.P. For this reason the author divided the description of various engines into four parts according to the craft he considered they were suited to as follows:—(1) light pleasure launches, houseboats, etc.; (2) heavier launches, light cargo boats, etc.; (3) barges, small cargo and passenger vessels, lorchas, etc.; (4) large vessels.

In the first class, light weight, absence from vibration, and cleanliness, were of prime importance. A high number of revolutions, or comparatively so, was unfortunately necessary with a light motor if it was to have any power, but with a light vessel to drive, the propeller efficiency, or rather inefficiency, which seemed to be inseparable from a high number of revolutions, was not so marked as on heavier boats.

House boats and Launches.

A lengthy description of the "Kelvin" motor was given by the lecturer, who continued that engines arranged to start on benzine and continue on kerosene were particularly suitable to the closed launch or houseboat, as the absence of fire in any form either as a hot-head blow-lamp or vaporizer lamp made them comparatively safe in the confined space usually constructed of inflammable materials. In an open launch the evaporative quali-

ties of benzine not only made for cleanliness, but even safety, as any spilt fuel at once evaporated and the gas was carried away by the wind.

For open launches some of the small hot-head single cylinder engines proved very reliable in the hands of a native driver. The lecturer's objection to these motors in houseboats or small closed launches was danger of fire from the open place blowlamp necessary for warming the hotheads, and as they were a rather heavy type of motor, the vibration was considerable in a light hull.

The "Greif" engine was also dealt with, and referring to the second class, the lecturer dealt almost exclusively with the "Gardner" engine. In the third class, barges, small cargo and passenger vessels, lorchas, etc., descriptions of the "Beardmore," "Kromhout" and "Bolinder" engines were given, while in regard to large vessels, the lecturer said that in his opinion the only suitable form of internal combustion engine for large vessels and large powers was the "Diesel."

Auxiliaries for Junks.

Following a number of points which, it was stated, should be noticed as regards design which would greatly assist in making engines generally more suited to conditions under which they were run in China, the lecturer concluded with the following.

"China, as all out here are probably aware, is a great country well provided with waterways, and has from ages past employed on these waterways, as well as on her extensive coasts, vast fleets of boats and vessels of all sizes which carry on enormous trade, both passenger and freight. Steam is already quite considerably employed as a motive power by the natives, and in passenger vessels, such as launches, has already found its way to even the more remote ports of the country. However, the average craft is still the ordinary everyday junk, both large and small, and there is undoubtedly an enormous field for simple forms of motors which are capable of being installed as an auxiliary in these junks. Internal combustion engines have an especial advantage over steam for auxiliary work as there are no standby expenses, smaller space is occupied, the weight is considerably less per horse power, larger radius of action and finally greater cleanliness. As a matter of fact it is to be doubted if it would be practicable to install steam as an auxiliary in junks."

At the close of the address, members inspected the Anzani aeroplane engine exhibited by Mr. M. G. Beck. Interesting and valuable data has been collected as the result of experiments, recently carried out on the Huangpu, in the

use of this engine for propelling a hydroplane, a boat-like construction with propeller in the rear and rudder in front, which skims just above the water and, in these particular experiments, was found capable of carrying three men. We understand that further experiments are to be carried out with a heavier and faster machine, the experiments being on the line of those conducted on the river Thames, where promising results have been obtained with boats of somewhat similar type, of shallow draught, and capable of carrying quantities of cargo.

APPALLING CRIME AT HARBIN.

FAMILY OF SEVEN MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Jan. 20.

During the past few months Harbin, this unique among cities, built on Eudopean lines and unlike any other city to be found throughout the Far East, has been singularly free from sensational crime ever since the armed robbery and murder of the railway cashier, who, accompanied by two soldiers, was driving in a droshky, having on him some Rls. 70,000, from the railway station to the Railway Administrative office, when he was held up and shot by a gang of ruffians who got safely away with their booty. The mystery remains unsolved to this day, the murderers being still at large. Of late the notoriously inefficient guardians of the place have had an unusually easy time.

A few days ago, however, Harbin's population were astounded and amazed by the news that a wholesale murder had been committed in the very heart of the city a crime so brutal and so revolting that it is without parallel in the annals of Harbin's short term of existence.

House Like a Shambles.

The scene of the drama was a small one-storied brick building, such as were erected in the rush that took place just before the Russo-Japanese War and which now are fast disappearing. The front was a grocer's store, whilst the back rooms were occupied as living rooms. The alarm was given to the police at 9 o'clock in the morning by some one who, looking through one of the back windows giving on to the courtyard, saw signs that something unusual had occurred. Entering the house by the back door, the authorities discovered, in the first bedroom, the bodies of the shipkeeper, his wife and a small son of some five years. They all lay on a bed besmeared with blood done to death in the same manner, the mur-

derer or murderers having used some blunt instrument, breaking in the skulls. Subsequent medical examination proves that death was instantaneous and occurred during sleep, as was also the case with the other victims. In the next room used by the family as a living room, on the floor, in a pool of blood, lay a Chinese servant and on a couch the eldest son of the shopkeeper, twenty-one years of age, they also bearing several wounds. Leading off the living room was a small room occupied by the two daughters of the family, fourteen and seven years respectively; both girls were found dead in one bed with similar head wounds.

A Miraculous Escape.

The victims totalled seven in all, and only by a miraculous chance did two more children of the storekeepers—boys of eleven and eight years of age—escape the notice of the human beasts. They were sleeping in a small room full of cases and boxes, used as a store-room, and were found by the authorities during their investigations still asleep. They were immediately taken to a neighbour's house, but were unable to throw any light on what had happened during the previous night, though one of the boys said he woke up in the middle of the night and wishing to drink some water he went through the rooms to the kitchen. Everything was quite dark, and he wished to light a candle, but could find no matches. He remembered stepping into something wet on the floor, and his feet were found to be covered in blood.

All the rooms were in the greatest disorder, boxes, wardrobes, chests of drawers, had been hurriedly opened and the contents lay strewn about the floors, whilst pillow-cases and mattresses had been ripped up by knives. Blood was everywhere, on the walls, on the furniture and even on the ceilings.

Motive for the Crime.

The shop in front of the living room was found to be untouched, everything was in its original place and the front door firmly locked and bolted. An iron bracket, such as is used as a support to curtain poles, was lying on the counter, covered in blood, and it is presumed that this was one of the blunt instruments used for the deeds, whilst near it was a half emptied glass of vodka. The murderers entered the premises by the back door, passing through the courtyard behind the building, leaving their footprints on the snow. Beyond these and the bracket there are at present no other clues.

The cold-blooded manner in which the family were one by one done to death makes one conclude that the perpetrators were fully acquainted with the surroundings and deliberately planned everything beforehand. The murders must have

been carried out rapidly and noiselessly for no one to be disturbed whilst the gruesome work was progressing.

Robbery was the cause of the crime, but the actual spoil secured could not have been a very large sum as the sole means of support to the large family was this small grocery store, the actual daily turnover of which was comparatively a small sum. The family only arrived in Harbin last summer and appear to have but a small circle of friends.

The Vodka Temptation.

A married daughter living at Manchouli and another son working on the Siberian gold mines have been notified about the crime. It is unlikely, however, that they can help the police in any way. So far there have been no arrests and as the police have so little to go on, it is doubtful if they will succeed in running these arch-criminals to earth—so thoroughly did they complete their work.

It is said that, during the period the sale of alcohol was totally prohibited, droshky drivers and soldiers used to have their "wants" supplied by the storekeeper. Customers coming in by the back door had vodka and other drinkables served to them to their heart's desire, but at an increased price, in the living room. It is possible that the apparently roaring business done in this illicit trading excited the passions of some of these customers for this fiery adulterated spirit plays havoc with the lower and uneducated classes—and that revenge for the enhanced prices charged for liquor and the prospect of becoming rich quickly prompted the awful crime.

Criticism of the Police.

They had little or no fear of the police for it is public property that the perpetrators of all murders in the last year or so have never been discovered. Thanks to the restrictions placed on the Russian Press the police remain immune from just criticism, which they rightly deserve and which would lead to drastic steps being taken to safeguard the public against ill-doers.

It must be admitted that outrages by desperadoes are on the decrease, but this is hardly due to police efforts. The war has requisitioned many able-bodied reservists living in Eastern Siberia to bear arms again, so that the many undesirable living in the Priamur district find it much easier now to get employment.

A WARNING TO GERMANY.

"THE WORLD WILL NOT LET THEM WIN."

"Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overmatched in arms, under

the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by Austria and Turkey, two backward-looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three Great Powers to whose help reinforcements from the States now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree."

In these words the "New York Times," whose leading articles have done more to clarify American thought and convictions regarding the war than those of almost any other publication, has addressed to the German people, and especially to German-Americans, a most eloquent and impressive exhortation to recognize the incompetence and failure of the Emperor's advisers and to overthrow him and them.

Speaking with the full weight of a great national newspaper, the "New York Times," fresh from the perusal of the French Yellow Book, the full text of which it published recently informs the Germans that the world, for its own protection, will not permit them to be victorious. It says: "The doom of the German Empire may yet become the deliverance of the German people if they will betimes but seize hold of their own. Leipzig began and Waterloo achieved the emancipation of the French people from the bloody, selfish, sterile domination of the Corsican ogre. St. Helena made it secure. Sedan sent the Little Napoleon sprawling, and the statesmen of France instantly established and proclaimed a Republic.

Their Sedan.

"Will the Germans blindly insist on having their Waterloo, their Sedan—their St. Helena, too? A million Germans have been sacrificed; a million German homes are desolate. Must other millions die, yet other millions mourn, before the people of Germany take into the court of reason and human liberty their appeal from the imperial military caste that rushes them to their ruin?"

"The world cannot and will not let Germany win in this war. With her dominating all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth. Two months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if Great Britain, France, and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, sturdy Hollanders, Swiss, hard men in fight; Danes, Greeks, and men in the Balkans will come to their aid and make sure that the work is finished once and for all.

For their own peace and safety the nations must demolish this towering structure of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger spot, its greatest menace.

"The only possible ending of the war is through the defeat of Germany."

"Desperation, with some possible admixture of blind confidence, will continue the war. But why should the German people make a further sacrifice of blood to save the pride and shoulder straps of German officialdom? It means a million more battlefield graves; it means frightful additions to the bill of costs and to the harshness of terms. Since a more dreadful ending is pain in view, why not force a better ending now?"

"Revolution."

"But this is revolution? That may be so; call it so. Definitions are useful; they are not deterrent."

"We could wish that German people seeing the light might take timely measures to avert calamities that await them. It may well be doubted if they will see the light. But have not men of German blood in this country a duty to perform to their beleaguered brethren in the old home? The American, German by birth and German by descent, should see and feel the truth about the present situation. At home the Germans cannot know the whole truth. It will be unfriendly and most cruel for German-Americans further to keep the truth from them or to fail in their plain duty to make known to them how low the imperial militaristic ideal has fallen in the world's esteem and bring them to understand that the enemies they now confront are but the first line of civilization's defences against the menace of the sword that for ever rattles in its scabbard. The sword must go and the scabbard too, and the shining armour."

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GERMAN PROCLAMATIONS IN BELGIUM.

REPORT OF BELGIAN INQUIRY COMMISSION.

HOW GERMAN GENERALS SET THE FASHION.

The following is the sixth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry on the conduct of Germans in Belgium. By way of answer to the German professors who have protested against the charges brought against German troops, the German official proclamations in Germany are quoted. Figures in the body of the type refer to the Belgian reply found at the end

Le Havre, November 10, 1914.

To
MONSIEUR CARTON DE WIART,
Minister of Justice,
Your Excellency,

Twenty-two German universities have sent to foreign universities a manifesto of protest against the accusations concerning German troops. This manifesto, signed by the rectors of the universities of Tubingen, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Fribourg, Gies-sen, Goettingue, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Iena, Kiel, Koenigs-berg, Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Munster, Rostock, Strasburg and Wurzburg begins with those words:

"You all who know that our army is not an army of mercenaries, but that it contains all the nation from the first to the last man, that it is led by the best sons of the country, that at this very hour thousands of professors and students are falling as officers or soldiers on the battlefields of France or of Russia. You all who have read and heard in what spirit and with what success youth is instructed and educated at home, who know how much we inculcate respect and admiration for the masterworks of the human mind, no matter the country to which they belong, we request you to be our witnesses and to tell whether what our foes are relating is true and whether it is exact that the German army be a horde of barbarians and a gang of arsonists finding pleasure in destroying innocents, villages, artistic and historical monuments; and if you wish to give honour to truth, you will be convinced with us that where the German troops had to do a work of destruction they ceded before the inexorable laws of defence in fight."

Facts are stronger than any affirmations; to the doctoral protestations from German Universities the Commission of Inquiry opposes its proofs. There is not a single fact mentioned of which it cannot give the proof.

There are moreover documents whose authenticity the German Universities will be unable to think of disavowing.

Those documents are the proclamations from the chiefs of the invading armies whose unconsciousness seems to equal their cruelty.

For the edification of public conscience, the Commission thinks it good to publish some of those proclamations. All of them bear a well marked family resemblance

I

Proclamation distributed on August 4, 1914.

On Tuesday, August 4, 1914, at about 10 in the morning the first German soldiers arrived at Warsage on the road from Vise to Aix-la-Chapelle.

It was a small detachment of about 25 cavalry men led by an officer.

The soldiers distributed among the inhabitants some copies of a printed document of which here is the textual copy.

To the Belgian People:—

It is to my greatest regret that the German troops see themselves forced into crossing the frontier of Belgium. They are acting under coercion of an unavoidable necessity, the neutrality of Belgium having already been violated by French officers, who under a disguise had crossed Belgian territory in a motorcar to enter Germany.

Belgians! It is our greatest desire that there should still be a way to avoid a fight between two peoples, who till now were still friends, in former times even allies. Remember the glorious day of Waterloo, where it was German arms that contributed to lay and establish the independence and the prosperity of your fatherland.

But we must have free way! Destruction of bridges, tunnels, railroads will be considered as hostile acts.

Belgians you have to choose. I thus hope that the army of the Meuse will not be obliged to fight you; a free way to attack the one who wished to attack us is all we want.

I give formal guarantees to the Belgian population that it will not have to suffer the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold money for the victuals it will be necessary to take from the country, that our soldiers will show themselves the friends of a people for whom we feel the highest esteem, the greatest sympathy.

It is on your wisdom and from a well understood patriotism that it depends to avoid for your country the horrors of war.

The General Commanding-in-chief the army of the Meuse.

VON EMMICH.

II

Proclamation made by the General Commanding-in-Chief the Second Army, von Bulow.

To the Belgian people:—

We have been obliged to enter Belgian territory in order to safeguard the interests of our national defence. We fight the Belgian army solely in order to force the passage towards France, that your Government wrongly refused although it had tolerated military reconnoitring of Frenchmen; a fact that your newspapers led you to ignore. (1)

The pacific population of Belgium is not our enemy, on the contrary, we will treat it with deference and benevolence provided it gives proof, by deeds, of its peaceful feelings.

But we will rigorously proceed against every attempt of the population to offer resistance to German troops or to harm our military interests.

Given at Montjoie on August 9, 1914.
The General Commanding-in-Chief the
2nd Army.

VON BULOW.

III
Bill posted at Hasselt on
August 17, 1914.

Dear Fellow-burgers,
In accord with the superior German
military authority I have the honour to
caution you again to abstain from any
provoking manifestation and from any
hostile acts which could draw on our town
fearful reprisals; above all you will
abstain from ill usage against German
troops, and from shooting at them.

If inhabitants shoot at soldiers of the
German army, one third of the male
population will be shot. I remind you
that gatherings of more than five
persons are strictly forbidden and that
persons infringing this order will be
arrested at once.

Hasselt

August 17, 1914.

The Burgomaster.
FERD. PORTMANS.

IV
Extract from a Proclamation to
the Communal Authorities of the
town of Liege.

August 22, 1914.

The inhabitants of Andenne after having
protested their pacific intentions made
a treacherous surprise on our troops (2).
It is with my consent that the General
in-Chief ordered the whole locality to be
burnt and that about one hundred persons
have been shot (3).

I bring this fact to the knowledge of
the town of Liege in order that the
inhabitants may picture to themselves the
fate threatening them if they adopt such
an attitude.

The General Commanding-in-Chief.
VON BULOW.

V
Proclamation posted at Namur
on August 25, 1914.

VON BULOW.

1. The Belgian and French soldiers
must be delivered as prisoners of war
before 4 o'clock in front of the gaol. The
citizens who will not obey will be
sentenced to life long hard labour in Ger-
many.

A strict search of the houses will
begin at 4 o'clock. Any soldier found
will be shot at once.

2. Arms, dynamite, powder must be
handed over at 4 o'clock. Penalty
shooting. The citizens who know of
store must give notice of it to the
Burgomaster under penalty of shooting.

3. All the streets will be occupied by
a German guard who in each street will
take ten hostages and will keep them
under watch. If an attack happens in
the street, the ten hostages will be shot.

4. It is forbidden to lock doors and
during the night after 8 p.m. three
windows must be lighted in each house.

5. It is forbidden to be on the street
after 8 p.m. The inhabitants of Namur
must understand that there is no greater
and no more horrible crime than to en-
danger, by attacks on German troops,
the existence of the town or the life of
the inhabitants.

The Commander of the Place.

VON BULOW.

Namur, August 25, 1914.

Chautrairie Printing Office.

VI
Letter addressed on August 27,
1914, by Lieutenant-General Von
Neben to the Burgomaster of
Wavre (4).

On August 22, 1914 the General
Commanding the 2nd Army M. de
Bulow imposed on the town of
Wavre a war contribution of 3

millions of francs payable before
September 1 as an expiation for
its unqualifiable behaviour against
the law of nations and the usages
of war, when attacking German
troops by surprise.

The General Commanding the
2nd Army has just given to the
General in Chief of the stage of
the 2nd Army order to cash with-
out delay the said contribution it
has to pay because of its be-
haviour.

I order and summon you to
give to the bearer a letter duly
sealed with the seal of the town
declaring that the balance one
million francs, will be paid with-
out any default, on September 1.

I draw the attention of the town
that it can, in no case, reckon
upon delay because the civilian
population of the town by
shooting on German soldiers
has put itself outside of
the law of nations. The town of
Wavre will be burned and destroy-
ed if payment is not made at due
time, without consideration for
anybody. The guiltless will suffer
with the guilty.

VII

Proclamation posted on Septem-
ber 8, 1914 at Grivegnée.

Very important notice.

Major in Command Diekmann at the
Château des Bruyères requests me to
bring the following to the knowledge of
the inhabitants:—

Bataillon Diekmann.
Château des Bruyères, September 8,
1914.

At this meeting were present;
1. The Curate Fryns of Bois de
Breux;

2. The Curate Fransson of Boyne;

3. The Curate Lepropres of Housay;

4. The Curate Paquay of Grivegnée;

5. The Burgomaster Dejardin of Boyne;

6. The Burgomaster Hodeige of Grive-
gnée;

7. Major Diekmann;

8. Lieutenant D. R. Reil.

Major Diekmann brings the following
to the knowledge of the persons present
at the meeting.

1. Before September 6, 1914, at 4 p.m.
all the arms, ammunitions, explosives,
fireworks still being in the possession of
the citizens will be handed over at the
Château des Bruyères. Any person who
will not do so will incur the death penalty
and will be shot on the spot or passed by
the arms unless he proves that he has no
guilt.

2. All inhabitants of occupied houses in
the following localities: Beyne, Heusay,
Grivegnée, Bois de Breux, Fléron—have
to be back at home after the fall of day
at this time after seven p.m. German
time). The aforesaid houses will be light-
ed as long as every one has not gone to
bed. The entrance-doors will be shut.
Any person who will not follow those
prescription incurs severe penalties. Any
resistance against these orders will bring
death.

3. The Commander must not meet with
any difficulty in his domiciliary searches.
People are requested to show all the
apartments of the house. Any one
making opposition will be severely punish-
ed.

4. After September 7, at 9 a.m., I will
allow the occupation of the houses of
Beyne, Heusay, Grivegnée, Bois de Breux
by the persons living there before that
time, as long as no formal prohibition has
been made for the aforesaid inhabitants.

5. In order to be certain that this per-
mission will not be misused the burgo-
masters of Beyne, Heusay and Grivegnée
must immediately write lists of personali-
ties who will be kept, alternatively for
24 hours, as hostages at the fort of Fléron.
September 9, 1914, for the first time from
6 p.m. to September 7, at noon. The life
of those hostages depends on whether
the population of the aforesaid communes
remain quiet in every circumstance.
During the night it is strictly forbidden
to show any light signal. The circulation
of bicycles is only allowed from 7 a.m.
to 5 p.m. (German time).

6. Apart from the lists submitted to me
I will designate personalities who from
of one day to noon of the other day have
noon of one day to noon of the other day
have to stay as hostages. If hostages
are not relieved at the right time, the
hostage remains for 24 hours after which
the hostage incurs the death penalty if
his place has not been taken.

7. I exact that all civilians circulating
in my administration, principally those
from the localities of Beyne, Heusay,
Fléron, Bois de Breux, Grivegnée, show
deference towards German officers, by
taking off their hats or by lifting the
hand to the head as for the military
greeting. In case of doubt one must
greet any German military man. Any one
who does not comply with this order must
expect that German officers will cause
themselves to be respected as they think
fit.

9. It is allowed to German officers to
search vehicles, packages, etc. of all the
inhabitants of the surrounding region.
Any resistance on this matter will be
severely punished.

10. Anyone knowing of quantities
above 100 litres of Kerosene, benzine,
benzol and other similar fluid, must re-
port the fact, and he who does not report
to the Commander incurs death. Quan-
tities of 100 litres only are to be con-
sidered.

11. Any one who does not obey at once
the order "hands up" will be shot.

12. It is forbidden to enter the Château
des Bruyères and the lanes of its park—
under death penalty—from dusk till day-
light (from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. German
time). This applies to all the persons
who are not soldiers of the German army.

13. During the day to enter the
Château des Bruyères is only allowed by
the Northwest Gate, at the place where
the guard is stationed and only for so
many persons as cards have been distrib-
uted. Any gathering near the guard is
forbidden in the interests of the popula-
tion.

guard is stationed and only for so many
persons as cards have been distributed.
Any gathering near the guard is forbidden
in the interests of the population.

14. Anyone who by communicating false
news of a nature to harm the moral of
the German troops, as well as any one
who in any way tries to take dispositions
against the German army, becomes sus-

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pect and runs the risk of being shot at once.

15. While, by the above mentioned dispositions, the inhabitants of the region of the fortress III B are threatened with severe penalties when they break them in any way, those same inhabitants may, when they show themselves peaceful, reckon on the most ready protection and on help on every occasion when wrong is done or could be done to them.

16. Requests for a specified number of cattle are made daily from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m. at the Château des Bruvères.

17. Anyone who under the aegis of the insignia of the Swiss Convention, harms or attempts to harm the German army and is discovered, will be hung.

DIECKMAN, Major in Command.
The Burgomaster Victor Hodeige.
Grivegnée, Sept. 8, 1914.

VIII

The Summons to Surrender.
Sept. 4, 1914.

To the Commander of Termonde and at the same time to the Burgomaster of Termonde.

The Germans have taken Termonde. We have established all around the town siege artillery of the biggest calibre. Yet people dare to shoot from houses on some German troops. The town and the fort are called upon to hoist at once the white flag and to stop fighting. If you do not take immediate notice of the summons the town will be razed in the space of a quarter of an hour by a heavy bombardment.

All the armed forces of Termonde will lay down their arms at once at the Brussels gate at the south entrance of Termonde. The arms of the inhabitants will be deposited at the same time and at the same place.

The General in Command of the German troops in front of Termonde.

(signed) VON BOEHN.

IX

Proclamation posted at Brussels on Sept. 25 1914.

not actually occupied by more or less strong German forces, convoys of carts or patrols have been attacked by surprise by the inhabitants.

I call the attention of the public to the fact that a register of the towns and of the communes in the vicinity of which such attacks have taken place is made up and that they will have to expect their punishment as soon as German troops pass near by.

Brussels Sept. 25, 1914.

The German General of Belgium.

BARON VONDER GOLTZ.

Field-Marshal.

X

Notice posted in Brussels on Oct. 15, 1914 (probably posted in most of the communes of the country).

On the evening of September 25 the railway and telegraph lines were destroyed on the line Lovenjoul-Vertryck. Following this, the two above-named localities had, on the morning of the 30th, to account for this and to hand over hostages.

In future the localities next to the place where such things happen—no matter whether they are accomplices or not—will be punished mercilessly.

To this end hostages have been brought away from all the localities in the vicinity of the railways threatened by such attacks, and at the first attempt of destruction of railways, telegraph or telegraph lines they will be shot at once. Moreover, all the troops entrusted with the protection of the railways have re-

ceived orders to shoot any person nearing, in a suspicious way, railways or telegraph or telephone lines.

The German Governor General of Belgium.

BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

Field-Marshal.

XI

Notice posted in Brussels on November 1, 1914.

A war tribunal legally convoked passed, on Oct. 28, the following sentence:

1.—On policeman de Ryckere for having, when in the legal exercise of his functions, attacked an agent invested with German authority, for voluntary bodily lesions in two cases, in another case for having with others secured the escape of an imprisoned man, and for having attacked a German soldier—5 years' imprisonment.

2.—On policeman Seghers for having, when in the legal exercise of his functions, attacked an agent invested with German authority, for voluntary bodily lesions of this German agent and for having secured the escape of an imprisoned man (all the infractions constituting a single fact).—3 years' imprisonment.

The judgements were confirmed, on October 31 1914, by Governor General Baron Von der Goltz.

The town of Brussels, without its suburbs, has been punished for the assault committed by its policeman de Ryckere against a German soldier with an additional contribution of five million francs.

Brussels, November 1, 1914.

The Governor of Brussels,
BARON VON LUETWITZ, General.



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who discriminates*



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Signed.....

THE BELGIAN REPLY.

Who can wonder, after such publications about murders, arson, pillaging, destructions committed everywhere, that the German army met with resistance?

If a German corps on patrol when entering a village is received by shots from soldiers belonging to regular troops who afterwards are obliged to fall back, the population is declared to be responsible for it; civilians are accused of having fired or helped in the defence and without inquiry the locality is handed over to pillaging and burning and part of its inhabitants are massacred.

The Commission of Inquiry pointed this out in its report of September 10. The facts since discovered did nothing but confirm these conclusions. The odious acts committed are so general that one may let the responsibility for it weigh upon the whole German army. These acts are nothing but the applications which turned the hostile troops operating in Belgium into "a horde of barbarians and a gang of incendiaries."

The reports which the Commission had the honour of addressing to you previously, M. le Ministre, refer especially to incidents in the towns of Aerschot and Louvain and some communes of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant. New reports will be sent to you very shortly, they will allow you to understand the gravity of the acts committed by the invaders in other parts of the country, notably in the provinces of Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Flanders.

The Secretaries, The President,
ERNEST DE BUNSWICK COORMAN.
ORTS The Vice President,
COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

(1) It is useless to insist long on the fantastical character of this information. The Belgian Government did not have to tolerate any military reconnoitring by Frenchmen because no violation of its territory was made by France.

The German ultimatum acknowledges it fully. "The German Government has received reliable news according to which French forces should have the intention (*auraient l'intention*) of marching on the Meuse via Givet and Namur.....It is an imperious duty of conservation for Germany to prevent this attack of the enemy" (Grey book document 29).

The Chancellor of the German Empire acknowledged it formally in the speech made before the Reichstag on August 4, 1914. "We are in a state of legitimate defence and necessity knows no law."

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps Belgium. It is contrary to the prescriptions of international law. France has

it is true, declared at Brussels that it was decided to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as the adversary should respect it. But we know that France was holding herself ready to invade Belgium. France could wait. We could not.

"A French attack on our side in the region of the high Rhine might have become fatal. In this way it happened that we were obliged to disregard the justified protests of the Governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. The injustice we are doing in this way we will make good as soon as our military goal is reached. To whoever finds himself threatened as we are and who fights for his supreme good it is only allowed to think of the way of disentangling himself" (Grey book document 35).

(2) It is a mere affirmation, contradicted by all the inhabitants.

(3) As a matter of fact more than 400 persons have disappeared more than 200 have been shot. Everything is almost wholly destroyed. Over a distance of nine miles at least, the houses are burnt. (Sitting of the Commission of Inquiry of September 11 1914 1st witness).

(4) At Wavre about 50 houses have been burnt. The communal councillors, an alderman, and a vicar of Basse Warve have been taken as hostages. In order to explain their act the Germans have alleged that civilians had shot at their troops. As a matter of fact here as elsewhere civilians did not take any part in the hostilities. A medical inquiry has proved that the German soldier who was wounded, was wounded by a German bullet. (Sitting of the Commission of Inquiry of September 7, 1914. 3rd witness).

RUSSIA'S STRUGGLE WITH TURKEY.

TURKISH PLANS TO TAKE KARS.

The operations of the Turkish army in the Caucasus during December are the subject of an interesting review by the military critic of the "Nova Vremya." The writer observes that the whole of the Turkish forces were concentrated in Erzeroum, three army corps advancing to Sarykamish, Koprikuy and Hassankala from Erzeroum taking positions on the upper bank of the river Araks between Horasan and Koprikuy. Another army corps advanced to the valley of Altı, in command of a German officer, General Poselt Pasha, and a reserve of two or three divisions lying between Hassankala and Erzeroum.

On December 29, the 9th and 10th army corps concentrated near Sarykamish with the object of cutting off a Russian force at Kars, the most powerful of the Russian for-

ces on the Caucasian frontier. In addition to these operations, the Turks concentrated another force in the valley of Chorok, twenty-five or thirty miles from Ardagan, these troops being drawn from Constantinople, and having for their object the investment of Kars from the rear. This was an exceedingly daring move, being made without secure communication with Erzeroum and without assurance of supplies, but it was necessitated in order to check or prevent Russian troops pouring towards the western front from the Caucasus and Turkestan.

A Mad Manoeuvre.

Obviously, in order to divert these Russian reinforcements, the Turkish leaders were prepared to go to any sacrifice. They even took the risk of advancing their troops to the Caucasian frontier without properly equipping them with artillery, and they were short of boots, clothing, and medical supplies. The whole movement was a pure adventure, leaving no loophole for retreat in case of defeat. Before this advance the Russian forces retreated until they had drawn the Turks a considerable distance from their base and they did so apparently relying upon receiving support in the matter of supplies from the Mussulman population of the province of Batoum.

The Constantinople force occupying Ardagan was defeated after having occupied that town a few days, the battle fought being so sanguinary that very few prisoners were taken. The career of the 9th, 10th, and 11th corps was equally disastrous. They were successively outflanked on the road to Altı and received a crushing defeat before reserves from Erzeroum could be brought up. Artillery and a quantity of munitions and provisions were taken. The whole plan of this campaign disclosed an absolute lack of humane consideration for their men on the part of the Turkish-German leaders, the best troops being sacrificed merely for the purpose of delaying operations in Poland for a few weeks.

Significance of the Plan.

But it is significant, the writer continues, when considered in connexion with the campaign in the western theatre of war. The total losses of the Prussian army officially announced up to the end of December were 753,200, of the Bavarian army 750,000, and the Saxon and Wurtemberg army 500,000. Compared with the Prussian army, the losses sustained by the other two armies are altogether out of proportion to their relative peace strength, and it can only be concluded that the Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurtembergers have been sent to the most dangerous positions, especially in Serbia and before Warsaw, where odds against them were as one to three, the Prussian troops being largely reserved for the

defence of Germany against invasion. The appointment of a new war minister and chief of staff suggests to the writer that the part being played by Prussia is beginning to be understood and that the position is not without gravity from the point of view of the other states.

The Campaign in East Prussia.

The same writer, in an article published on January 14, says that the process of capturing the strongly fortified positions held by the Germans in East Prussia must necessarily be slow, in order to avoid the unnecessary sacrifice involved in direct attack. A move of first importance will be the capture of Angerburg on the Mazur lakes. There are three lines which the Russians must occupy: one, about seven miles from Angerburg in the defile between Stringeln-Schwenzan caves near Ogonken; two, the military road to the east between Possessern and Angerburg, near Grünenberg; and three, another line to the south-east of this position. All three positions are well linked up, and can best be approached by sapping, a difficult operation now that the ground is frozen hard. But they must be captured before an advance can be made.

EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI.

CRITICISMS BY A TRAVELLED OBSERVER.

In publishing this article, we do not necessarily agree with what it says, and must leave the responsibility for this to the writer. But it may be that some points in it will promote useful discussion.

"Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." Numbers, not of Chinese blood, have nevertheless been born in Shanghai, and reared there—others were born in high latitudes and nearer the meridian of Greenwich, but their sole acquaintance is with the land of their birth and this land of their adoption. "What know they of England, who only England know?" And, moreover, what know they of education who only know what they remember of their own school and college days in England and what they have learnt in some years of Shanghai? A little friendly criticism from one acquainted with several Shanghai schools, and also with the educational system of the leading British colonies and of the United States may not be altogether useless.

Bondage to Old Time.

First, then, one is struck by Shanghai's bondage to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Every State under the Stars and Stripes, every province in Canada, every State in Australia, and the little Dominion of New Zealand, has devised a code of education of

its own, with superintendents and inspectors, of its own, and training schools, examinations and certificates suited for its local needs. Canada with its numerous French citizens allows French to be taught in its elementary schools; New Zealand teaches no language but English, but has excellent courses in the elements of agriculture; the United States, admitting yearly thousands of immigrants from the less free nations of Europe, has added Civics to its history course with a view to the special training of her future citizens.

Many of our boys and some of our girls may be compelled to find a livelihood in English-speaking countries much nearer than England; even here in Shanghai it is no uncommon thing to meet Australians and Americans. Yet our system of education is so backward, that we are not preparing our youth for such competition. The Oxford and Cambridge examinations bear names dear to the Englishman; they have the advantage (such as it is) of being long-established and fairly widespread (though the writer has yet to trace them in America or Australasia); but their only real use is to that infinitesimal fraction of the youth of Shanghai which has any chance of going home to England, and, when there, of entering on professional courses of study which excuse certain preliminary examinations to the holders of Oxford and Cambridge Local certificates. It is surely absurd to find not only British but Portuguese, French and Jewish children, whose life will lie on Pacific shores, bound by the educational ideas of a set of dons in two of the most mediæval universities in Europe. It is highly questionable whether such learned dons realize even the needs of English children, and of late years the better English schools have more and more abandoned these examinations.

Excitement of Examinations.

All examinations tend to over-excite the mind and over-work the body, and if this is undesirable in a bracing climate, it is all the more so in the humid and semi-tropical climate of Shanghai. At the same time leaving-certificates have a commercial value, and a system of annual examinations held by the head of a school and his (or her) assistants and seconded by a visit from an inspector, has been found useful in our go-ahead colonies, which are preparing future citizens, agriculturists and wage-earners. Surely we have enough talent in Shanghai to be able to produce a Board of Inspection, which could arrange to examine schools or candidates, and devise a system more suited to the needs of this particular community.

How utterly absurd it is to find the children of French, Portuguese,

Russian and Jewish parents—to say nothing of Chinese—wrestling with the intricacies of the English language, especially in the difficult pages of Shakespeare! How many of the Britons of Shanghai have any more acquaintance with Shakespeare, than they have derived from seeing Irving in Macbeth? Yet they read and write and speak good English. The finer details of "grammar" are almost untaught in the excellent elementary schools of America and Australia; yet excellent English composition is produced by the older children.

Dollars versus Pounds.

To turn to arithmetic. We are presented with the absurdity that we live in a dollar and cent country, but that our children spend practically all their time in working out problems in English money which they have never seen and probably never will see. A few of the better educated (or the more wealthy) among us may aim at sending our children home to the land of £ s. d., and a few of the more fortunate may have investments in that country and be interested in the exchange between sovereigns and Mexican dollars. The great majority, however, of candidates at our local examinations will never earn a monthly wage exceeding \$200 and it is infinitely more important, therefore, to make them rapid calculators of amounts in dollars and cents. One has not been struck by the rapidity or accuracy of Shanghai-trained arithmeticians, compared with those of America.

With regard especially to the girls, is it fair to apply to a rather old-fashioned community where women still are given in marriage, and the spinster is by no means rampant, the education found necessary in the settled and much feminized lands of Europe and America? Every doctor knows what a heavy tax our girls who become mothers have to pay in the East—yet the years in which they might be developing their bodily strength, and acquiring the domestic sciences, which will make them real guardians of the health of their homes, are spent in useless calculations of poles and furlongs (measurements unused practically nowadays). In many schools even if hygiene is a subject, the teachers and managers are constant transgressors against all laws of school hygiene.

Visiting Teacher Specialists.

One last charge against the Shanghai use of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Natural Science is provided for in the syllabus, but the regulations allow schools to arrange a course which evades it altogether. Now the future is to the scientist, to the lightning calculator, and to the fluent speaker of several modern languages. Some Shanghai schools

teach a little elementary physics, one or two give a slight idea of botany to their younger pupils. But science is relegated to a small fraction of the time-table. We Britons bear a grudge against our German foes and even our American cousins; we see half the inventions bearing Italian, French and even Japanese names. We growl, and our purses suffer—would it not be more sensible to inculcate a taste of science at school? And, it may be added, to teach our boys to speak French and German so that they can be understood? There are actually schools here in this international settlement which only teach French to a favoured few, and German to none.

It may be argued that good teachers of science are rare here. One knows of one or two. Is it not possible, instead of giving the holder of a scientific degree a few classes in science and wasting the rest of this rare teacher's time on such subjects as dictation and writing, to let him or her pass from one school to another, giving two science mornings a week (say) to each school? Is it not absurd, too, to find English teachers teaching French and German in a settlement where Frenchmen and Germans abound? The old idea of visiting teachers in special subjects was in many ways excellent.

Wanted a Conference.

Youth never returns; this is the only chance this generation of school children have of equipping themselves for the battle of life. Most of us parents think that this war will in many ways make it harder for our children to win in the struggle. Battles are fought and lives are lost, but our schools must go on. We here are unfortunately split up by religious as well as by racial differences. Is it quite impossible, however, say for the Municipality to invite the various teachers (not only the heads) and all university graduates, to a meeting at which anyone may freely express his or her views on these subjects? Such a meeting should invite the Press to report it fully. Many teachers teach for the Oxford and Cambridge examinations because they have no option and parents let their children go up for them because they know of nothing better.

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

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THE CONSERVATISM OF KUANGSI.

PROGRESS IN SPITE OF ITSELF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanning, Jan. 11.

Nanning, the "last stand" of Old China, is slowly capitulating to the new forces pressing in on every side. It was almost ludicrous to watch a reactionary, old fashioned timid community trying to meet the modern situation. The immigrants from other parts of China who have settled here carried it along in spite of itself. The situation reminded me of when I was a boy and I tried to rouse my brother one morning out of bed—a cold sponge proving ineffectual. I tore the clothes off, but he would not budge, so I dragged the mattress on to the floor, but he still clung to it!

Less Bread More Taxes.

The capital of Kuangsi was transferred from Kueilin to Nanning in 1912. The attitude of the population was like that of the British manufacturer who, the other day, said "We were able to meet the extra demand by raising our prices." So our Nanning citizens rose to this unique occasion by doing nothing, and increasing the cost of living all round. Rents more than doubled, and food became very dear. Everyone was inconvenienced and very few benefited.

However, in spite of passive resistance, the Cantonese and the North China elements have dragged Nanning with them along the road of progress. Thousands of new comers who were willing to put their money and their talents into the new capital left again in disgust. The population, however, in spite of all, has increased considerably. All the principal streets are being repaved under the superintendence of the Civil Governor (who at the time of the Revolution was Viceroy of Canton and fled in a British gunboat to Hongkong.)

Paper Money Now Taken.

Hundreds of old houses and shops have been pulled down, and modern buildings erected in their place. There are two almost palatial hotels on the River. Paper currency is at par and sometimes at premium. The Commercial Press brought a staff and special machinery from Shanghai to print several thousands of new \$5 and \$1 notes.

One reason for the ready acceptance everywhere of paper money is that merchants have previously refused silver coins that were in any way worn smooth, except at a very heavy discount—they were able to send these down to Wuchow

or Canton where no trouble was made in passing them. Large profits were got in this way. But a man may be sure of the value of his paper dollars now.

Silver has always been "tight," and an extraordinary system of payment by cheque has been in vogue for several years—these cheques, sometimes only representing 50 cents, are passed from hand to hand.

Founding a Foreign Concession.

Eight years ago Nanning was opened as a "Treaty Port"; and the Chinese authorities set apart a piece of ground outside the city, by the riverside, as a "Foreign Concession"; no foreigner was to build outside its limits or carry on trade elsewhere. These regulations could not be enforced. The pretentious carriage roads, concrete drains, etc., have gradually fallen into ruin and decay; and only last year was any serious attempt made to build on the settlement.

In 1913, however, when the river rose 55 feet and the land was flooded, the floating Customs pontoon was towed on to the ground reserved for the Customs and is now a permanent fixture there. The Customs are also putting up a substantial brick house for the Commissioner's residence at a cost of nearly \$30,000. Close to it the Standard Oil Company are building a place for their men at a cost of \$17,000. Their godowns are on the other side of the river, further up, as are also those of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Posts and Communications.

Nanning now rejoices in the possession of a European Postmaster who will be head of his department throughout Kuangsi. He lives in an adapted Chinese house on the borders of the Settlement which was put up by the French Roman Catholic Mission as a speculation. Nanning is the headquarters of a French Bishop—there is a handsome cathedral, a theological seminary and a big staff of priests and sisters. The other foreign missionaries are "Alliance" and C.M.S.; and a hospital, entirely independent, run by Dr. Clift, the Customs Surgeon, who had settled here before the "opening" of the port.

As regards means of communication, Nanning is very much up-to-date, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. George Banker, an Anglo-Chinese, who has been a remarkable pioneer in opening up this region. He started with a fleet of motor boats between Wuchow and Nanning. In the summer these can do the round trip to Wuchow (340 miles distant) in about four days; in the winter it takes almost as long as that for the single trip up from Wuchow. Yet I can remember the time when twenty days was

considered good time in a houseboat for that journey!

The Pirate Pest.

Pirates are still a scourge, especially on the run from Nanning to Poseh, a thriving mart on the borders of Yunnan. These scoundrels have given up, temporarily, their schemes of disguising themselves as passengers, and now fire on the motor boats from the river banks, until the unfortunate boat riddled with bullets runs aground. Numbers of passengers have met their death in this way.

The province as a whole, however, has enjoyed the blessings of peace for several years. In former times it was a by-word for disorder; and some reckoned that at one period there had been 100,000 executions in Kuangsi. The officials brought peace by the sword; and travelling became perfectly safe. Military governor Luk was not considered by the robbers to be a safe man to trifle with; and it is probably due to his recent bad health that there has been a recrudescence of trouble.

The Old Observance.

Idolatry was abolished by law, after the Revolution, much to the grief of the Nanning women who cling with a pathetic insistence to the old forms and superstitions. Though temples were swept of their idols, the Government naturally had nothing better to offer the worshippers, and so the old order has gradually been creeping back, and new images are replacing the old.

Missions have not apparently made much impression on Nanning; nor have the inhabitants in any number lost faith in their old and barbarous treatment of disease; but all the time the former things are being steadily undermined, and while our old-fashioned folk may cling desperately to venerable institutions, they know in their heart of hearts that the foundations of these have gone, never to be rebuilt.

whole the story of *Lady Harman* is charming reading, full of delicious humour. *Sir Isaac Harman* embodies the idea of masculine possessiveness. Having wooed and won his wife by stormy appeals to her sense of pity and contrition that she should have caused so much havoc in one apparently so staid and respectable, he considers that henceforward her life is to centre in him, her children, the friends, books and ways of thought that he chooses for her. His own duty is, he thinks, fulfilled in giving her a big house to live in and plenty of jewels and fine clothes. The ultimate revolt of *Lady Harman* for the very modest degree of liberty she demands, her partial success and in many ways real failure, are traced with extraordinary success and inimitable wit; and the lady herself, who might so easily have fallen into the conventional faded submissive slave, is a triumph of delineation, so fresh, gracious and winning. Nor is *Sir Isaac Harman* himself, the little, tyrannical, bourgeois self-made millionaire, altogether beyond our sympathies. There is more to be said for him than for *Mr. Brumley* who would come in as the lady's champion, without any success either with her or with her husband. One feels that, according to his lights, *Sir Isaac* is genuinely in love with his wife, exacting as his notions of love are. We also get a suggestive picture of the great machine of the International Bread Shops by which *Sir Isaac* gets his wealth, and we must not forget to mention *Susan*, the humble instrument of *Lady Harman's* dash for freedom and the unconscious source of her crusade on behalf of the bread shops girls. As we have said, there are pages which might be better in place in a magazine than a novel. But it is all very attractive reading and *Lady Harman* is a character to dwell long in the mind.

THE SATURDAY CLUB.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

Two interesting addresses were delivered at the Saturday Club meeting, Mr. H. Middleton giving an excellent account of "the irrigation of the Punjab" and Mr. David Z. T. Yui, M.A. (Harvard) speaking on "Education and Democracy in China." Sir Haviland de Sausmarez presided over a large attendance.

Mr. Middleton began his address by saying that as a member of the Indian Public Works Department he had, in addition to his service on the railways, been engaged on work in connexion with public buildings, roads, and irrigation schemes.

An Arid Waste.

To the large number of people in Shanghai (the speaker continued) who are in the habit of taking houseboat trips on that fine piece of engineering known as the Grand Canal, the main features of a work of this kind will be more or less familiar, but there is this difference between most of the canals in the Punjab and the grand canal of North China, that whereas the latter is mostly used as a means of communication and for transport of merchandise, the former are designed mainly with the object of bringing a large and perennial water supply to immense tracts of waste land which supported neither man nor beast because of the extreme scarcity of that life-giving element, water. Before these canals were built, there were in the Punjab immense tracts of sandy waste on which no green thing but a species of cactus would grow on account of the very meagre rainfall, which averaged in some places barely a dozen showers in a year. These enormous stretches of territory could, therefore, produce or support nothing in the way of crops or flocks and herds except that ugly and vicious but very strong and most useful beast, the camel.

Millions Sterling on Canals.

After the Indian Mutiny, the Government of India began seriously to consider the herculean task of converting these great doabs from sandy wastes into fertile areas capable of producing enormous crops and supporting a large and thriving population, and a wonderful and gigantic organization was thus called into being. The cost of the projected canals was estimated at many millions of pounds sterling and the surplus revenues of what was in those days, perhaps, the poorest province in India, were utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the case. The Government of India solved the difficulty by borrowing from the public at

BOOK REVIEW.

The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman—by H. G. Wells. Macmillan & Co., London.

After sundry excursions into somewhat morbid themes which some of Mr. Wells's admirers were inclined to regret, he has returned to lighter themes in *The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman*, with delightful result. Mr. Wells is still harping on the difficulties of married life, still, in a good many pages which some readers may be inclined to skip, rather too conscious of a message to be delivered. Yet as a

Lung trouble

frequently arises from the neglect of a simple cough or cold. But, whatever the cause, the sufferer needs Scott's Emulsion, which strengthens the lungs, arrests wasting and restores natural health and strength. The forty years' recommendations of the world's foremost physicians endorse the value of



SCOTT'S Emulsion

rates of interest varying from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. When it was understood that these canals took from five to ten years to complete and that during the period of construction, and in some cases for many years after, the Government of India had to pay interest on the borrowed capital, it would be realized what a heavy financial responsibility was incurred.

The results, however, have more than justified the wisdom of the policy which has been followed. One of the most striking results of this policy has been to change the Punjab from one of the poorest to one of the richest provinces of the Indian Empire, the following statistics of the world's wheat production being a striking tribute to the success of the scheme:—

	1910.
India	44,638,000 qrs.
U. S. A.	83,750,000 „
Canada	15,375,000 „

Populating a Desert.

In connexion with the building of canals in the waste places of the Punjab, a very important matter was the provision of a sufficient population to till the fields the canal was designed to bring water to. Before the days of organized irrigation on a large scale, the Punjab had a scanty population, and settlers had to be sought from the densely populated provinces of India as much as five hundred miles distant from the scene of operations. Towns and villages had to be built all over the area served by a canal, and into these villages a peasant population had to be introduced and successfully established. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to induce the peasant class in India to leave their place of birth to go and settle even a short way from home, and therefore an immense task confronted the "Colonization Officer" of a new canal in the Punjab, in his efforts to bring men, women and children from long distances, and by thousands, and establish them successfully in totally strange and unaccustomed surroundings, to say nothing of a much more rigorous climate.

The problem was to make these immigrants contentedly till the virgin soil they were brought to, for without the successful co-operation of the agricultural labourer, these vast undertakings must have resulted in heavy financial loss to the Government of India.

The First Breadwinner.

The Lower Chenab Canal is the largest and most profitable canal in the Punjab. It was begun in 1882-83, was completed rapidly, and soon began to earn revenue, so that by 1898-99 the net earnings had cleared the whole of the capital cost plus the accumulated interest charges to that date—a phenomenal result to have achieved in the short space of

sixteen years. The dam across the river was in itself a mighty engineering feat. About a mile in length, it consists of a large number of bays fitted with great iron shutters. The piers are of great strength in order to render the structure safe in such a deep, swift and tremendous volume of water, crossed by an aerial trolley way.

The canal is generally on a higher level than the surrounding country, and the water merely gravitates down to the fields on both sides of it. In most of the areas served by the canals the fields are irrigated by flow, but in some parts the water has to be lifted on to the fields as the land is at a higher level than the canal. This is mostly accomplished by a Persian wheel worked by a bullock walking round and round in a circle with its eyes blindfolded. In order that the Engineer in charge of the Head Works of a canal should have plenty of notice of the approach of a flood, a telephone service is installed which runs for many miles up stream, and regular reports are made by the clerk at the end of the line, giving the height of water in the stream. By this means it is generally possible to avoid any damage by shutting the gates of the regulator and opening the sluices in the weir and the shutters of the dam.

Greater than Thames.

This canal is just under 100 yards wide at its head, and the discharge of water there is greater than that of the Thames at London Bridge. The roar of the water entering the canal head can be heard some miles away. The maximum discharge of the canal now authorized is 10,730 cubic feet per second. The maximum during the year 1908-09 was 10,290 cubic feet per second. Along the banks of the canal a road is made, and communication is maintained with the outside world by means of a service of camels which can trot along at quite a considerable pace and keep it up for hours without any appearance of fatigue. Falls built in the canals to break the force of the current are also useful for developing water power for electric and other purposes.

The water passes from the branches of the canal into the distributaries, and from them again into the fields by means of drains, the actual opening into the fields being through pipes which are carefully made to certain sizes. On the Lower Chenab canal, the owner's rate is fixed at Rs. 1/- per acre per crop irrigated.

The occupier's rates charged per acre depend on the nature of the crop. For example sugarcane, waternuts and rice are charged at higher rates than cotton, oilseeds and grain, because they require much more water. The rates charged for "flow" are generally double of those charged for "lift,"

the reason, of course, being that it costs the farmer something to lift the water from the canal into his fields. The highest rate per acre for "flow" on this canal is Rs. 10 or 13s. and 4d. per crop, and the lowest Rs. 1.4.0 or ½d. The rates for "lift" being half of these.

How Revenue is Collected.

The main revenue of a canal is derived from the occupier's rates, next in importance being the owner's rates. Owner's rates are, however, levied at present on only two of the canals of the Punjab, viz., this one and the Western Jumna Canal. Other sources of revenue are "plantations," "water power" and "navigation." All other minor sources of revenue are classified as "Miscellaneous." Very large sums of what is termed "indirect revenue" are also credited to the earnings of a canal. This indirect revenue is mostly a share of the enhanced land revenue obtained by the Government in consequence of the operation of the canal. On this canal for the year 1908-09 the "indirect revenue" amounted to Rs. 1,684,000 or about 1/5 of the total revenue.

The length of the main line of this canal is 40 miles, its branches 387 miles, and its distributaries 2,295 miles, a canal mile being reckoned as 5,000 feet, or 280 feet short of a real mile. The Capital outlay to end of 1908-09 was Rs. 28,319,000, the gross receipts for that year Rs. 8,436,000, working expenses Rs. 2,045,000 and the net earnings Rs. 6,391,000, which gives a return of 22:56 per cent. on the Capital. The interest account discloses still more astonishing results. The aggregate net revenue to the end of that year amounted to Rs. 59,242,000, the accumulated interest charges to Rs. 15,593,000, leaving a surplus profit to the Government of Rs. 43,649,000. These results are truly marvellous. The mean that this canal has produced sufficient net earnings in the space of twenty-six years from the date of its commencement to not only meet all arrears of interest charges in full, but to repay the Capital cost more than one and a half times over.

An Immense Return.

The commanded area of this canal is 2,703,000 acres or about two-thirds of the size of Yorkshire, and certain extensions were contemplated which would increase the commanded area to about 3,000,000 acres. The actual net area irrigated was 1,992,000 acres or considerably more than two-thirds of the commanded area. An additional 159,000 acres were irrigated but did not mature. The area under wheat was 383,000 acres producing a crop valued at Rs. 27,381,000. Barley, rice and maize covered some 150,000 acres, valued at Rs. 4,215,000. The more important millets and pulses covered about

180,000 acres valued at about Rs. 3,100,000. Cotton covered 178,000 acres valued at Rs. 5,343,000; rape seed 282,000 acres valued at Rs. 4,406,000; lucerne grass 90,000 acres valued at Rs. 1,537,000 and Sugar-cane 41,000 acres valued at Rs. 3,462,000.

The total estimated value of the crops produced on this canal in the year was Rs. 52,799,000, and this, be it remembered, in an area which until the advent of the canal produced little or nothing. Wheat comprised more than half the total value of all the produce, and this enormous production has led to a very large export trade in wheat via the port of Karachi, the trade growing to such proportions that the line of the North-western Railway on its Karachi Section has had to be doubled. Mr. Middleton concluded by pointing out that the canals had exercised a tremendous effect on the political economy of the Punjab.

What Canals have Done.

They have introduced a large population in tracts formerly deserted, the Government has benefited by large increases in the land revenue, and railway activities have enormously increased and benefited. For example, the North Western Railway, a system of some 5,000 miles in length, was until the last few years a source of heavy loss to the Government, because political necessities required certain sections of it to be built at great expense, and at a period when there was very little traffic to help it pay its way. The canals have changed all this, and now this line is producing a handsome surplus profit. Besides all this there has been a marked development of trade as witnessed by the phenomenal growth of the port of Karachi in the last ten years. Last but not least we have in the areas served by the canals a very potential safe-guard against that terrible scourge, famine, caused by

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clark's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clark's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes—ADVT.

the failure of the crops through want of rain. The Punjab will become at no distant date the granary of India. The actual area irrigated at the close of March 1909 was 6,750,000 acres, and with the completion of the combined Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals, this area has been increased to about 9,000,000 acres. The total capital outlay on the eight systems of canals classed as "Imperial Productive Works" to end of 1908-09 was Rs. 112,802,000, the gross earnings Rs. 21,170,000 and working expenses Rs. 7,342,000. The net earnings were, therefore, Rs. 13,828,000 which gave an average return of about 12½ per cent. on the capital cost.

PHILIPPINE BAND CONCERT.

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT

The concert given in the Town Hall on the 22nd instant by the Philippine Constabulary Band drew a great audience. Every seat in the hall was occupied, nearly two hundred people enjoyed "standing room only," and others were compelled to listen from the corridor, while a great many found it impossible to obtain admission at all.

This exceptional attendance was a tentative compliment, afterwards enthusiastically paid, to Captain W. H. Loving, founder and conductor of the band, and his ninety musicians, and it may at once be said that the performance they gave was quite up to the reputation which had preceded their coming.

The style in which the programme of half a dozen numbers was rendered proved to many a revelation as to what may be accomplished by a complete and finely trained band. Perfect control was exercised by the conductor, and each number was played in brilliant style, beautiful modulation, balance, and incisive phrasing being marked characteristics. The general effect *en masse* was remarkably fine, every detail being perfectly emphasized in passages of wonderful power, and without suggestion of a discordant or unequal note.

Two popular marches, the overture "Elverhoi" (Kuhlman), Souza's suite, "The King's Court," and selections from "La Traviata" and "Czardas" were included in the programme, closing with "The Star-spangled Banner." The audience showed no hurried inclination to leave after this last number, but time, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, forbade an extension beyond the 4.30 time limit. The band has been trained as a Symphony Orchestra, and a demonstration of its powers with

the finer instruments would have been much appreciated, had time permitted.

At the close of the concert, Mr. T. Sammons expressed the thanks of the audience for the great musical treat which had been given them, thanking also Major G. L. Lyon, who is in command of the band, and Mr. Ritter, of the Pacific Mail Company, for having kindly made arrangements for the concert, not forgetting the Municipal Council for having freely granted use of the hall. The audience responded cordially, and afterwards Captain Loving received many personal congratulations, from Professor Buck amongst many others. The superb quality of the music as a whole, and the individual skill of members of the band, is largely attributable to the genius of Captain Loving, under whose guidance, the band has developed remarkably from small beginnings in 1902.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 12.

The Government has returned from Bordeaux, temporarily, on the forty-fourth anniversary of the day on which the Government of which Gambetta was the leading spirit found it necessary to retire from Paris to Bordeaux, by balloon.

The contrast between the situation as it was at this date in 1870 and what it is now, is highly encouraging to the French. On December 11, 1870, Paris had been besieged for eighty-three days and there was only enough flour for a week's supply of bread and about a fortnight's stock of other provisions. The bombardment of the city was imminent. Metz had been surrendered and Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans and Dijon were in the hands of the Germans. Children were dying in hundreds in Paris for want of milk and old people for lack of fuel. The city was without light and the country without hope.

A Startling Prophecy.

At present, although no considerable portion of France is in the hands of the invader, the French, with the help of their Allies, have built a wall through which the Germans have for months endeavoured in vain to break. The French troops are full of confidence, and the conviction of eventual victory is helping non-combatants to bear the burden of grief and privation.

This psychological factor will no doubt go a long way towards deciding the issue. Alsations and Lorrainers are in a good position to estimate the effects of the war on the French and German peoples, and

they believe that when the Germans as a whole realize the situation, which has hitherto been concealed from them by a conspiracy between the Government and the Press, they will insist on making the best of a bad bargain and stopping the war at any price.

The Abbé Wetterlé, the well-known representative of Alsace in the Reichstag, basing his opinion upon the belief that the German character counsels surrender to superior force rather than continued resistance for the purpose of "saving face," does not hesitate to say that the war will be practically over within three months.

Chance to be Faced.

From the purely military point of view there is, of course, no foundation for such optimism, but there is always the possibility of additional forces being brought to bear on the side of the Allies. Every Italian one encounters is persuaded that his country will be at war with Austria, and presumably Germany also, before the winter is over. Rumania is only awaiting to see which way the Bulgarian cat jumps, and, with these two additional enemies on her hands, Austria will be compelled to make peace or leave Germany to fight her own battles.

The French seem quite prepared to welcome the co-operation of the Japanese army in Europe, the only difficulty being to know what compensation could be given to Japan. The French are in no humour to bother about racial considerations. If, they say, the Japanese can help us to shorten the war, by all means let us make it worth their while. Why does England, it is asked, object? Japan is her ally, and we may be sure that if Germany had had Japan on her side, the men from the Land of the Rising Sun would have been fighting in Europe long ago.

A Formal Session.

The return of the Government has attracted very little attention from Parisians. For the time being, they have lost interest in politics. The war puts all other interests into the background. The return, as already stated, is only temporary. It is a preliminary to the assembling of Parliament, which meets on December 22 to vote supplies and will then adjourn until the opening of the regular session on the second Tuesday in January. A day or two will probably be sufficient to finish the business this month, as all the confidential statements of Ministers will be made in committee, and then the President and his colleagues will return to Bordeaux, according to present arrangements, which of course might be modified if the military situation became still more favourable for France.

As things are, however, General Joffre prefers to have the Government well out of the way at Bordeaux, as the Germans would there-

by be deprived of the temptation to make a dash at Paris. General Joffre prefers to have them stay in their trenches and, as he expresses it, to "nibble" them, eating into their line here and there and keeping them engaged while the big operations are being decided in Poland.

Theatres and Economies.

The return of the Government has made very little difference to the prevailing dullness of Paris. Except on the boulevards, the streets are still dimly lighted. The only concession the authorities have made towards gaiety is that restaurants may keep open until ten o'clock and theatres may give performances if they are over before eleven. Needless to say, the latter concession has attracted no enthusiasm, seeing that there are no public conveyances, except cabs, after ten, and the dark and dismal appearance of the streets does not tempt people out.

A few music-halls, however, are making heroic efforts to combat the prevailing gloom, the Comédie Française gives Sunday and Thursday matinées devoted to such classical masterpieces as "Horace" and "Le Cid"—reserved in normal times for audiences of school-girls and other young persons—the Opéra Comique, gives "La Fille du Régiment," "La Vivandière" etc., and there are timid attempts at concerts, so that Paris can no longer be said to be a city without music.

I am inclined to think that the amusements now provided, few as they are, suffice for the demand. No doubt there are thousands of residents who would welcome relief from the daily obsession of war, but very few have any money to spend on anything except necessities.

The temper of the public is to hold on grimly, saving every penny, in which process the French have nothing to learn from anybody. The country is spending about thirty million francs a day on the war, and yet, when the time comes to provide the money, I am convinced that, as in 1871, there will be a wonderful resurrection of "old stockings" and hidden hoards.

Government Bonds' Popularity.

The Government is still able to carry on without a big loan, the issue of five per cent. National Defence bonds having proved very popular. These bonds, which are in reality Treasury certificates, are issued for three, six or twelve months, for 500 francs and 1,000 francs. The interest is deducted from the price payable for the bond, so that, for instance, the purchaser of a twelve-month bond for Frs. 1,000 pays only 950 francs for it, in this way obtaining more than five per cent for his money.

There has been such a demand for these bonds that the Government has already announced its intention of reducing the interest on the three-month variety from 5 to 4 per

cent. The Bourse has reopened for cash transactions, and the prevailing tendency is unmistakably to buy rather than sell.

MEETING.

CHEMPEDAK RUBBER CO., LD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers. Mr. W. S. Davidson presided, and the other directors were Messrs. C. Stepharius, W. S. Jackson and G. M. Wheelock. The attendance represented 5,731 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual custom and assume that I have your permission to take them as read. The Auditors' Report, however, is as follows:—

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The above balance sheet, which is in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at October 31, 1914, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the Company. Title deeds for 188 acres, 1 rood and 33 poles, have not yet been issued.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Auditors.

Your directors have again endeavoured to make their report as complete as possible, and the accounts are presented in the usual form.

Working account, you will observe, shows a considerable improvement on that of last year; the profit then transferred to profit and loss account being Tls. 8,642 67, as against \$19,042.48 for the year under review.

This result, I may say, has been obtained after debiting to working account one half of all the divisible expenditure, whereas the area in bearing represented only 43½ per cent. of the planted area at the beginning of the year and rather less than 40 per cent. of this area at the end of the year. Furthermore, working account has been debited with the whole of the Shanghai expenses, which include those of Hongkong, and the bonus paid to the late manager, whereas the practice usually followed is to ap-

portion such expenditure between development and working account.

The unsold stock of rubber, as you will have seen, has been valued at a very safe price, viz: 1s. 2d. per pound.

Turning now to the balance sheet, you will notice that the capital and premium on shares accounts remain the same as at the end of last year.

Owing to the disorganization of the mail service, as a result of the war, the receipt of remittances from home was delayed, and the item under sundry creditors is therefore larger than it would ordinarily have been. Since the end of the year it has been reduced by Tls. 3,000 and the Shanghai Bank balance has been increased by over Tls. 1,400.

On the other side of the account, under the heading of property a/c. appears an item for new land. This is not new land acquired. The land was bought and paid for some years ago, but, until the exact area was determined by survey, it has appeared as a charge against Government.

Development account has been debited with Tls. 11,866.93, and as it includes the cost of opening up, clearing and planting about 70 acres, and the cost of maintaining in order the other 352 acres of immature rubber, the expenditure cannot, I think, be considered other than reasonable.

The other items in the balance sheet, I think, require no comment.

After making provision for directors' and auditors' fees, the balance to be dealt with, including the sum brought into the accounts from the previous year, amounts to Tls. 29,664.97.

Your Directors regret that they are unable to recommend the distribution of a portion of this sum in the form of a dividend, as the funds in hand are not sufficient to warrant such a recommendation. In this connexion I may say that the original intention was to bring the planted area of the estate up to about 1,000 acres, and it was with this end in view that the capital was fixed at £35,000, of which only £21,000 was issued at the time the Company was formed. The idea was that further shares would, and could, be issued advantageously, as and when required. Unhappily, it has been found possible to do this upon one occasion only, when 2,500 shares were sold, bringing up the issued capital to £23,500.

During the five years the Company has been in existence, the profits have amounted to Tls. 84,960, out of which sum Tls. 31,500 have been paid out as dividends, and Tls. 47,967 have been put back into development.

As a result of this allocation the capital of the Company has been kept at a moderate figure, the advantage of which is sufficiently obvious, but your Directors feel that it has been rather hard on the shareholders to have had to forgo so

large a portion of the profits earned during that period. The question, therefore, of increasing the Company's capital, either by the issue of further shares or an issue of debentures, will receive the attention of your Directors during the course of the current year. The mode of finance eventually adopted will, of course, largely depend on the condition of the rubber market and its future prospects, as far as they can be foreseen.

To enable you the better to form your own opinion about the prospects of the Company, I may tell you that the output for the current year is estimated at 85,000 lb., the f.o.b. cost of production is estimated at 1s. per pound while the expenditure on capital a/c. is estimated at Straits \$13,682. Consequently, to cover expenditure the output must realize a net price of about 17 pence pound.

That is all I have to say about the accounts and finance, gentlemen.

In regard to the condition of the estate, as you will have learned from the report, the Company's agents in Malacca advise that it is in good order, that the new clearings are growing well, that health conditions show a gratifying improvement and that the new manager, Mr. Robertson, is carrying on the work efficiently.

Weeding costs show a considerable reduction from the previous year, and the estimates for the current year work out at about 80 cts. per acre per month.

It is unlikely that the producing area will be materially increased during the current year, as the visiting agent has recommended that the tapping of the 1911 plantings be postponed until the trees have attained a girth of 18 in. at 3 ft. from the ground. Hence the reason for the small increase in the estimated output for this year.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, if there are any questions you would like to ask I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were carried without discussion:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

That the appointment of Mr. G. M. Wheelock as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Stepharius.

That Mr. W. S. Jackson be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. C. Dyer.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at a fee of Tls. 400, to cover

the audit both in Malacca and Shanghai.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. M. Wheelock.

This concluded the business.

SPORT. 5019

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTERNATIONAL CUP.

Scotland v. Ireland.

The first international match drew about a thousand spectators to the the Police Ground on Saturday afternoon, and though at the outset play was followed without enthusiasm, at least without audible enthusiasm, interest increased as the game progressed and the unexpectedly decisive victory of the Irish team made the closing stages anything but dull.

In the first half Robertson scored for Scotland, and Mullin equalized, the score being one goal at the interval.

In the second half Wilson scored a second goal for Scotland, but in the later stages of the game Clark registered three goals in quick succession for Ireland, who thus won an exciting game by five goals to two.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

The biggest score registered this season in the Schools League was that made by the Public School junior team against the American School on Saturday morning. The game was played at the Hongkew Park, and ended in a win for the Public School by 15 goals to nil.

The Public School senior team met the American School seniors and lost by five goals to nil. On the school ground the under 12 team beat the Hanbury School eleven by three goals to nil, and the list of victories was completed by the tiny youngsters of the Public School—under 10—defeating the lads of similar ages from the Hanbury School by the odd goal in three.

HOCKEY.

The Harlequins v. The Sikhs.

The return match between these teams was played on the Widow's Monument ground on Saturday afternoon and a keenly contested game resulted in a victory for the Sikhs by the odd goal in nine.

The Police v. "B" Company, S.V.O.

The match between the Police and "B" Company, played on the Polo Ground on Saturday, was splendidly contested, the Police eventually winning by the narrow margin of one goal to nil.

Ladies' Hockey Club.

A keen and enjoyable game played on Saturday afternoon resulted in the Dark Blues beating the Light Blues by nine goals to two.

SHOOTING.**The Municipal Cup.**

The Municipal Cup competition, open to members of the S.V.C., was competed for at the Rifle Range on Saturday and Sunday. Between sixty and seventy men took part in the contest, the conditions of which constituted an excellent test of marksmanship. After keen and interesting competition, Ctr. Sgt. Monk, "A" Company, and Pte. Harris, American Company, tied with a score of 34. Ctr. Sgt. Monk won on the tie being shot off. Cpl. Kodaira, Japanese Company, took third place with a score of 33. The officers in attendance at the range on Saturday were Major Trueman and Captain Canning, and on Sunday Major Pilcher, Captain Godfrey, Captain Gaskin, and Lieut. Beusstow.

THE LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP.

The Light Horse Handicap, postponed from the 17th instant, took place on Sunday morning in splendid weather. The start was from Pleasant Quarters, the course followed including Graveyard Jump, Twin Platform, the Bee Line, Barrier Line, Bath Tub, over Suez to Schultze's Platform and Schultze's Line, Plum Tree Platform. One Wide River, and Dalgleish Jump.

Out of a field of thirty the following were the first five home:—

- A. J. P. Heard on Mayfair.
- A. S. Bremner on Court Courier.
- R. N. Spence on Who Knows.
- J. A. Hayes on Jupiter.
- G. C. Wingrove on Beresford.

The winner is to be congratulated on his victory and the excellent time of 27 min. 13 sec.

A large number of people turned out to witness the race and at its conclusion Mrs. Percy Crighton, wife of the commanding officer of the Light Horse, distributed prizes to the first three men home. Lieut. E. H. McMichael thanked her on behalf of the Light Horse and called for three cheers, which were enthusiastically given.

GOLF.**LADIES' GOLF CLUB.**

The winners of last month's competitions in connexion with the Ladies' Golf Club are as follow:—

Mrs. Lanning won the monthly cup with 39+5=44.

Mrs. Drakeford won the bogey competition (played at Kiangwan), 2 up.

Mrs. Lanning won the season's cup (played at Kiangwan), with 98-11=87.

Mrs. Drakeford won the Ladies' Cup.

THE PAPER HUNT CLUB.

Saturday's paper hunt was laid by Mr. F. W. Lemarchand, winner of the previous hunt, assisted by Mr. D. W. Crawford, Master of the Club. The meet took place at Perrott's line off the Hungjao Road, and a big field of riders put in an appearance. The going was excellent, practically no wind and very little dust.

Mr. N. H. Rutherford came in first on Viking closely followed by Mr. Geo. Dallas on My Sweetheart, Mr. Rutherford, who thus wins his first hunt, scales over the 12 stone required to constitute a heavy-weight so that no special prize for this class was awarded.

The card reads as follows:—

- Mr. N. H. Rutherford on Viking.
- " G. Dallas on My Sweetheart.
- " J. Ezra on Leap Year.
- " I. Ezra on Dabchick.
- " F. H. Potter on Resilient.
- " C. R. Burkill on Mango Tree.

CORRESPONDENCE.**TWO TYPES OF CIVILIZATION.**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his admirable penny pamphlet, "Russia" (Oxford Press), Prof. Venogradoff, late of Moscow, contrasts German and Russian civilization.

What right, he asks, have the Germans to speak of their ideals of culture as superior? Read Selma Lagerloef's touching description of Russian pilgrims in Palestine. She, the Protestant, has understood the true significance of the religious impulse which leads these poor men to the Holy Land. These simple people cling to the belief that there is something else in God's world besides toil and greed. They flock towards the light and find in it the justification of their human craving for peace and mercy. For the Russian people have the Christian virtue of patience in suffering. Their pity for the poor and the oppressed is more than an occasional manifestation of individual feeling—it is deeply rooted in national psychology. This frame of mind has been scorned as fit for slaves! It is indeed a case where the learning of philosophers is put to shame by the insight of the simple-minded. Conquerors should remember that the greatest victories in history have been won by the unarmed—by the Christian confessors, whom the Emperors sent to the lions: by the "old be-

lievers" of Russia who went to Siberia, and to the flames, for their unyielding faith; by the Russian serfs who preserved their human dignity and social cohesion in spite of the exactions of their masters; by the Italians, the Poles, and the Jews when they were trampled under foot by their rulers.

It is such a victory of the spirit that Tolstoy had in view when he preached his doctrine of non-resistance. And I do not think that even a German on the war-path would be blind enough to suppose that Tolstoy's message came from a craven soul. The educated middle class in Russia has, to a certain extent, lost the simple faith and the religious fervour of the peasants. But it has faithfully preserved the keynote of popular ideals. It is still characteristically humanitarian in its view of the world and in its aims.

A book like that of Bernhardt would be impossible in Russia. If anyone were to publish it, it would not only fall flat, but would earn for its author the reputation of a bloodhound. Many deeds of cruelty and brutality happen in Russia. But no writer of any standing would dream of building up a theory of violence in vindication of a claim to culture. The leaders of Russian public opinion are pacific, cosmopolitan, and humanitarian, to a fault.

Russia is so huge and so strong that material power has ceased to be attractive to her thinkers. Nevertheless we need not yet retire into the desert, or deliver ourselves to be bound hand and foot by so-called "civilized" Germans. Russia also wields a sword—a charm sword, blunt in an unrighteous cause, but sharp enough in the defence of right and freedom. And this war is indeed our "Befreiungskrieg"—our war of liberation. The Slavs must have their place in the world. And the date of their coming of age will mark a new departure in the growth of civilization.

I am, etc.,

G. W. P. K.

Shanghai, Jan. 23.

AMERICAN ARMAMENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date you state, under the heading "America and the War," "Public opinion in the United States, so far as can be judged, is overwhelmingly on the side of the advocates of an increased army and a considerable augmentation of the navy."

When Congress re-opened on December 8, President Wilson, in delivering his annual address, stated, among other things, the following:

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and we never shall have, a large standing army. . . . We shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. . . . We must depend in every time of national peril, . . . not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

This statement, from the Chief Executive, certainly does not support your views.

I am, etc.,

A. S. ALLAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

It is a matter of common knowledge that President Wilson holds the view quoted. But in spite of it the Military Committee of the Senate has decided to push the Bill to bring into effect the recommendations made by the Secretary for War to increase the army by 25,000 men. American newspapers, notably the "New York Times", argue that "there is ample testimony that our army and navy and our coast defences need immediate improvement," and point out the necessity of securing more officers and men for the army and navy.—Ed.

FOR BRITONS OVERSEAS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with much interest your leader in Saturday's issue entitled "For Britons Overseas." Towards the beginning you quote from the letter of the Earl of Selborne and Lord Aldenham, "for many years past a feeling has been gaining ground among Britons overseas that they should take a share, a permanent and more solid share than that represented by charitable subscriptions, in the burden of Empire, and that, as an outcome of this, a new league has been formed . . ."

The object of the league is to collect money which "the Admiralty have consented to apply to one of the larger ships now under construction, or to an addition to a class of cruisers . . ."

It seems to me that the collection of this money approaches very nearly to "a charitable subscription."

The provision of a fleet sufficient to protect the British Empire is a matter which concerns vitally every Briton. It is a duty on the British Government to make provision to meet all such requirements. It is, of course, also a duty on the various governments of the self-governing colonies to see that adequate support is given in attaining this end. It is, further, a duty on every Briton resident outside the British Empire to assist in providing their moiety towards the up-keep of the British fleet.

It is a duty and not a voluntary and charitable act.

To assist a person or government in the performance of a duty, which is not outside the powers of such person or government, tends to pauperization, and to destroy their sense of moral obligation of the performance of their duties.

If the Patriotic League of Britons overseas should provide, what you suggest is a possible sum, £3,000,000, that would be sufficient to construct, arm and equip one of the latest type of battleship. Does anyone suggest that such a battleship would be in addition to the ordinary programme of the Government? I think we may be quite certain that the Government would accept the contribution with thanks, and would then cut down the official programme by one. The net result would be the assistance of the Government in the performance of a duty—in fact the pauperization of the Government—without any actual addition to our fleet.

I have said above that it is a duty for every Briton outside the Empire to make provision for its safety. If the committee of the above league had taken it upon themselves to urge the Government to adopt a scheme by which those Britons outside the Empire should pay, what every Briton at home has to pay in proportion to his income, an income tax, then the provision of a battleship could be made by those on whom the duty of providing for the safety of the Empire is laid, namely, the Government.

An income tax levied on Britons overseas is an essentially just and reasonable contribution to the expenses of the upkeep of all the machinery, naval, military and diplomatic, by which Britons overseas are protected.

The levying of the tax would be just as simple as it is at home where every man has to make a statutory declaration of his income. The machinery for collecting it would be much in the same category as the present rather ridiculous levy of two dollars for registration as a British subject.

In this way one would avoid what I would class among charitable subscriptions, viz. donations by Britons overseas, and a long postponed but very just contribution would be made to the resources of the British Empire.

I am, etc.,

A PATRIOTIC BRITON.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One cannot help feeling fully in agreement with a "Patriotic Briton's" view that Britons overseas would cheerfully support a scheme whereby they would be contributors to the war burdens of Great Britain, by taxation rather than by voluntary subscription. The latter would no doubt find the same proportion of generous support that has been accorded to various charity subscriptions, and from the same people, many of whom are probably already great sufferers from a pecuniary point of view, owing to the war. Regular but compulsory aid from all, including

the "rich but careful," would be of more material help to the mother country than the most enthusiastically supported voluntary lists.

The question of how such taxes could be fixed is not, however, so easy of solution, for it is obvious that British taxes cannot be applied to Britons over-seas who are not resident in Colonial possessions, if they cannot be made equally applicable to those who live in such self-governing Crown possessions. The latter's own taxations are for the maintenance of their own administration, and residents outside those administrations could not be called upon to contribute to their support.

It would appear, therefore, that the first step must be taken by the Colonies themselves, if they wish to help the mother country, in providing such surplus taxation as would provide, say, interest and redemption upon a certain amount of British treasury bonds, it being a matter for the consideration of each Crown Colony or Possession to name how much of such bonds they would subscribe to. The Britons resident outside such self-governing possessions could then be attached, as far as this taxation was concerned, to the possessions nearest. A

THREE CHILDREN HAD ECZEMA ON SCALPS

Formed Crust. Went From Head to
Ears and Neck. Cuticura Soap
and Ointment Quite Healed Them.

50, Carlisle Rd., Romford, Essex, Eng.—
"My three children, aged nine, seven and five had a breaking out of running sores on their scalps. They told us they had eczema and a very contagious kind which we should have great trouble to get them cured of. It was continually discharging a sticky yellow liquid which



dried and then seemed to form a crust which broke out again. Starting on the crown of their heads it traveled down behind their ears to their necks and where the children scratched they had a few little sores on their hands. But the worst places were behind their ears which formed sores as big as crown pieces.

"We were given a box of ointment but I cannot say that it did any good at all. Seeing the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we wrote for a sample. Upon using some we found that they allayed the irritation also stopped the discharge so we bought the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in six weeks they quite cured them of the eczema without leaving any disfigurement." (Signed) Mrs. J. Puttick, Jan. 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

sufficient weight of opinion favourable to the latter, on the part of the over-seas Britons outside of the Crown possessions, would no doubt strengthen the Government's hands considerably, in finding, in conjunc-

tion with her Colonies, a practical method of obtaining help from all who call themselves Britons.

I am, etc.,

GREATER BRITAIN.

Shanghai, Jan. 28.

POETRY.

BRITANNIA'S CHARGE.

Britannia's eyes with tears were wet,
And in their depths was nought of scorn.
"Go sons," she said, "With courage set;
Fight for my children yet unborn.

Fight for the days that are to be,
When hearts shall steadier, kindlier glow;
Let every friend and foeman see
That to those days ye forward go!

And when you strike your foeman down
Forget not he is human too;
Let hatred never make you frown
In the great battle's wild halloo.

But fight! And know that on your sword
The freedom of the world depends,
And only as you keep His Word
Your God this honour to you lends."

She said; and round her peerless lips
Strong feeling quivered, born of might.
Her sons departing sought their ships,
She kneeling prayed, "God help the Right."

WM. MUNN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES.

Peking, Jan. 22.

By order of the President:—

Li Shun, Chiangchun of Kiangsi, telegraphically reports the repeated request for leave to resign by Liu Wai-sung, Acting Military Governor of the West Circuit of Kiangsi, owing to illness. Liu Wai-sung is hereby permitted to relinquish his present post.

Hung Tsze-cheng is hereby appointed Military Governor of the West Circuit of Kiangsi; prior to his assumption of office, Ma Kêh-yo is ordered to act for him.

The Ministry of Home Affairs submits a despatch from Tsai Ju-chia, Governor of Shantung, forwarding a request to resign office by Yin Ko-cheng, Chief of the Water Police at Yentai, owing to the ill-health of his mother.—Yin Ko-cheng is hereby permitted to relinquish his present office.

At the request of Tsai Ju-chia, Governor of Shantung, submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ma Cheng-tung is hereby appointed Chief of the Water Police along the sea coast of Shantung.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS.

Jan. 28.

The Temple of Confucius.

The Temple of Confucius in the district of Cheuhfou, in Shantung, has been in possession of certain

lands, the receipts from which have been devoted to upkeep and to sacrificial worship performed twice every year. In framing the rules for the honour of the Great Sage, these lands were placed under Government control, all expenditure to be met by Government.

Duke K'ung Lin-yi, the lineal descendant of Confucius, considering this arrangement cumbersome and inconvenient has repeatedly protested. Finally, at the President's wish, certain of the rules have been thus revised:—

6.—The annual expenditure in connexion with the sacrificial worship of Confucius shall be met out of receipts from the Temple lands originally possessed by the Kung family.

7.—The rental and taxes on the Temple lands as mentioned in the foregoing article shall be collected by Duke Kung himself, and the district officials shall give him every protection he may require.

17.—The officers, such as stewards and others, originally employed at the Ducal Palace, shall be appointed by the Duke himself as of yore, and their salaries and allowances shall be paid out of the income of the Duke. However, the titles of all such officers as "memorial carriers," "attendants at the Imperial Court," etc., shall be abolished.

The Military Deities.

As shown in a recent Mandate, a temple will be erected for the worship of General Kuan Yu of the Han and General Yo Fei of the Sung, dynasties in order to inculcate reverence for military heroes. Great thought is being given to the nature of the ceremonies to be observed. As there is no temple in Peking in which Kuan and Yo are worshipped jointly, a suitable site will have to be found for this special temple.

Meantime, the spirits of these two deities, represented on two written tablets, have been placed in the Temple of Philosophers outside the North Gate, whither the soldiers of the Model Brigade have already repaired to render homage.

The Temple of Emperor Kuan (General Kuan was post exalted to the rank of emperor; he is also known as the God of War) at the foot of the west wall of the Forbidden City has been renovated by the Ministry of War; and the troops of the Mixed Corps, the Model Brigade, and other regiments in Peking have been going there to worship.

The Business Tax.

The taxation of certain kinds of business and trade has been keenly discussed by the two Chinese Chambers of Commerce in the Settlement and at Nantao. As shown in the regulations, the Government wishes especially to tax business in foreign goods or in articles of luxury, which business is mostly done in the foreign settlements, with scarcely one per cent. transacted at Nantao. The Chambers think that such a tax should be imposed first in the settlements instead of at Nantao.

Land Demarcation and Tax.

Messrs. Yao Hsi-kuang and Hu Chun have submitted to the Bureau of Land Demarcation the suggestion that the Government should first appoint officials to survey and map out the land, and then authorize the gentry and local officers to remeasure all cultivated land, both works to be completed in seven years; that the cost is estimated at \$35,000,000; and that a branch office for land demarcation be established in the yamen of every provincial governor who should be appointed associate-director in this gigantic project.

A few days ago, the Ministry of Finance telegraphed to the provinces, asking for opinions as to the Ministry's proposal to levy from 10 to 30 cash per mow as additional tax on land. Several provinces have replied saying that the remeasuring of land has already roused popular suspicion, that an increase in land tax at this juncture would only aggravate popular ill-feeling without any certainty of success, and that they dare not consent to the proposal.

The Government has sent a circular telegram informing the provinces that increase of the land-tax and remeasuring of land are two different matters, hence the superior officials of the provinces must not oppose the latter step under pretext of protesting against the former measure, nor should they regard remeasuring the land as synonymous with an increase in land-tax.

The Amnesty.

Wang Chin-fah, ex-Tutuh of Shao-hsing during the revolution of 1911,

it was alleged, was also involved in the rebellion of 1913, and the Government issued a circular order for his arrest. On the publication of the order granting an amnesty to all rebel followers on New Year's day, Wang petitioned the Military Governor offering to render service in expiation of his offence. The Military Governor ordered that Wang report himself to the district officials of his native town. Wang, fearing that he might fall into the clutches of detectives if he left Shanghai, succeeded in obtaining the help of Admiral Tseng and General Chu Jui of Chékiang who jointly laid his case before the Central Government and deputed an officer and some troops to protect and escort him to Peking.

It is reported that Wang has been pardoned and allowed to return to Shanghai, at which port he arrived on Friday evening.

The Society of Assassins.

Several days ago, Fa When-lung and Yang Chao-chi, officers of the Intelligence Office of Peking, captured two members of the Society of Assassins, both armed with pistols, at the Hankow station of the Peking-Hankow Railway. They spoke the Hupeh dialect, and in one of their trunks twenty-four bottles containing medicinal water were discovered, together with certificates of appointment signed by the rebel leader Chan Ta-pei. They stated that they were ordered by Chan Ta-pei to carry out the assassination of Government officials at various places, and were promised a reward of \$3,000 for the murder of an official of high rank, and rewards between \$500 and \$300 for each of the detective officers put to death, according to their rank. Owing to the loud report which a pistol would produce when fired, the medicinal water was to be used in the commission of the murders. Mr. Yang, Chief of the Intelligence Office, had the water in these bottles analysed, and it was found to be very poisonous. He has therefore caused a circular notice to be telegraphed to the provinces, a copy of which has reached the local authorities.

Godown Hands' Dispute.

With regard to the "piling" coolies' strike for higher wages, the Osaka Company has conceded an increase of \$1 per 10,000 pieces of cargo handled. Most of the other companies, however, have engaged new head coolies or contractors and dismissed those responsible for the agitation. They have requested the police to arrest and charge the dismissed coolies if they seek to intimidate the new hands.

Jan. 27.

Peking Telegraphic News.

The proposal to enforce the stamp duty amongst foreign merchants has received the consent of the Diplomatic Body.

Mr. Chang Hu will shortly be appointed Director-General of the Salt Bureau without any other concurrent duty to perform.

There is a report that the Mint at Tientsin will be removed to Peking and placed under the supervision of Chang Tsung-yuan, Minister of Justice.

The Government and the Tax Collectors.

A law providing for the encouragement and punishment of officers in charge of the collection of taxes is being drafted. According to the draft law, all tax-office directors, who have managed to collect an amount exceeding that officially fixed for the year by ten per cent., shall retain their posts; those who can show an increase of twenty per cent. shall have a "merit" recorded for them; those raising the revenue by thirty per cent. shall receive promotion; and those with increases from forty to fifty per cent. to their credit shall have priority in being appointed district prefects; in all cases in addition to receiving a portion of the extra revenue as their bonuses. Those who show poor results will be punished, that is, whoever collects an amount falling ten per cent. short of the officially fixed amount shall have a "demerit" recorded against him; if twenty per cent. short, promotion will be cancelled; if thirty per cent. short, retention in office will be disallowed; and if forty or fifty per cent. short, the delinquent will be dismissed the service and compelled to make good the deficiency.

Two Shanghai Men Pardoned.

Mr. Li Ping-shu, who was President of the Civil Guardsmen Corps during the 1913 rebellion and, coerced by Chen Chi-mei, called on Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and Admiral T. S. Lee twice, demanding that they withdraw from the Arsenal to save the horror of a war, is to return to Shanghai. After the fighting which took place and Chen Chi-mei's defeat, Mr. Li went to Soochow, and from there proceeded to Japan. Mr. Li was on very cordial terms with the gentry and merchants of this port during the several years he spent here. Some of his friends in Peking and Shanghai, taking advantage of the amnesty order, have petitioned President Yuan for the restoration of his liberty. They say that Li was an expectant magistrate in Kuangtung during the reign of Kuangshu. In 1899, when he was Acting Magistrate of Suichihien, he was cashiered because of his neglect in suppressing a riot in connexion with the demarkation of Kuangchowwan. He was given back his official rank, though not his office, the following year, when he was appointed Secretary of the Military Academy in Hupeh by H. E. Chang Chih-tung.

In 1904, when H. E. Chang was transferred as Acting Viceroy at Nanking, Mr. Li was deputed to be Secretary of the Shanghai Arsenal, for his service in which office, he was restored to his old rank and office at the recommendation of Viceroy Jui Cheng, then Viceroy of Liangkiang. His great service during the Glorious Restoration is also mentioned by the petitioners who believe that Li's default in the rebellion was the result of coercion. The Ministry of Home Affairs has granted permission for Mr. Li to return and surrender himself to the Military Governor of Shanghai, the warrant for his arrest having been withdrawn. Mr. Li will return here sometime in March next.

Mr. Shen Man-yun was also seriously involved in the rising of 1913. He was wanted by the authorities because he had supplied funds to Chen Chi-mei for military purposes. He changed his name to Ho Teh-chang and went to Manchuria last spring to manage an industrial enterprise. Huang Hsing and Chen Chi-mei each gave him \$5,000 for initial capital, with the intention of obtaining the co-operation of some Japanese capitalists, after which mining operations and the erection of a woollen-weaving mill were to be taken in hand. But, unfortunately, the project had not proceeded very far when the European war broke out. The report that Mr. Shen had died at Harbin turned out to be false. The other day, Mr. Shen telegraphed to his relative, Mr. Chou, of his willingness to swear before the Military Governor of Shanghai that he (Shen) would never concern himself in any rebellious plot, if he were granted a pardon. Admiral Tseng has consented to permit him to return here and arrange matters with him in person. A telegraphic reply to this effect has been sent to Mr. Shen, who is now still at Harbin with his family.

Opium Shops in French Concession.

The old licences for prepared opium shops have been called in by the French Municipal Council and new licences issued. The change is said to have been necessitated by the inclusion of a condition, which was not stipulated before, that "the licence will have effect only up to December 31, 1915." The other conditions imposed are nearly the same as those enforced before.

Jan. 28.

Missing Detective.

Some time after the abortive attempt at a second revolution, the Government despatched seven detectives of high rank to different parts of the country to trace and arrest renowned rebels, as was reported in the Press at the time. As, up to the present, nothing has been heard from or of either of these officers, the Government has become

uneasy about their fate, although it would seem hardly likely that all of them could have been made away without anything being known to the public. The Government has issued a circular order to the provincial authorities to make inquiries about the missing men and submit reports as soon as possible.

More Penitent Rebels.

General Niu Yung-chien, who was an M. A. of the Ching dynasty, was the real leader of the rebel force that engaged the Government troops at the Arsenal in a protracted and bloody struggle lasting several days and nights during the summer of 1913. He and his family lived in the Machiao Village, southwest of this district. In 1894, he established a school at his house to educate the people in military subjects, wherein he preached the doctrine of revolution also. At one time his disciples numbered between 200 and 300. At the outbreak of revolution, he assembled his pupils together and other followers and inaugurated a military administration at Sungkiang, assuming the Commandership himself.

Although he and Chen Chi-mei belonged to the same party, the Tungmênhui, yet Niu had on several occasions expressed strong disapproval of Chen's behaviour owing to the inconsistent policy pursued by the latter, who also liked to mingle himself with low associates. An open rupture between them was narrowly prevented by the timely intervention of Mr. Li P'ing-shu and Li's nephew. In the last rebellion, Chen styled himself Commander-in-Chief of the "Punish Yuan Army," but Niu raised his own independent standard, wishing apparently to supplant Chen. When the rebellion failed, Niu retreated first to Woonung, then to Kating, and at length, when his followers had deserted him, had to go to Japan alone. His residence in Carter Road was transferred somewhere else through the good office of a friend. The rumour that he had accompanied Dr. Sun Yat-sen to France, which was current last summer, was utterly unfounded. Niu's whereabouts has, so far, been kept very secret; but it is known that he has maintained communication with the world through a certain dry-goods store in Foochow Road, and that his family interests have been well looked after by a relative. Upon reading the amnesty order of the President, General Niu addressed a telegram from Yokohama under date of January 17 to Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking, offering his services and declaring that he is willing to support the Central Government and to assist the lasting development of the democratic policy. General Feng has forwarded his offer to Peking.

The family of Mr. Ho Hai-ming is still staying at Hongkew of this port, in very poor circumstances

and trying to eke out a living by hand work. Mr. Ho has entrusted the care of his family to an ex-editor of a rebel newspaper now suppressed. But the ex-editor has been himself in a precarious condition, a warrant having been issued for his arrest by order of Admiral Tseng who took exception to certain reports appearing in his paper, very defamatory to the Central Government. When the repatriation of rebels was in full swing, he went to see Lieut.-General Tu, the Chief Director, several times begging him to send him home, but without avail because he had never been in the position of a military officer, and is not entitled to be treated as such.

Ho Hai-ming himself is now editing the "*Kuominjihpao*" in Tokio. As making a living goes he is comparatively quite comfortable. But he also wishes to avail himself of the magnanimous offer of the President, as he has sent his friend, the ex-editor, a letter in which he says he is willing to swear repentance and allegiance to the Republic, and if he can get the permission of the military governor, he will return to Shanghai and sign the necessary documents. He requests his friend to submit a petition to Admiral Tseng so as to ascertain whether he can regain his liberty or not.

Mr. Huang Fu whose courtesy name is Ying-pêh, was Chief of the Staff both to Chen Chi-mei and to Ho Hai-ming when the two latter were Tutuhs of Shanghai and Nanking, respectively. Huang went to Tokio before the issue of the circular orders by the President for the arrest of rebel leaders. The effects and furniture of his Shanghai residence were all sold by auction by his wife, who subsequently joined him. Huang entered into partnership with a Japanese and ran a small boarding house at Tokio, which has given shelter to many a fugitive rebel. Some of his relatives have petitioned General Feng and the Minister of Home Affairs to grant him a pardon. But General Feng has rescripted that as the subject mentioned in the petition concerns Huang Fu alone, nobody else should act for him; Huang Fu must surrender himself at the yamen of the Chiangchün, make the oath of repentance, and then wait for the decision of the Government. The petition addressed to the Home Minister has not brought forth a reply yet.

The Presidential Election Law.

The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular, stating that it has received a telegram from the Constitutional Conference, informing it that a lantern procession has taken place in Peking and that celebrations of one kind or another have or will take place in various places in the provinces, to show popular enthusiasm at the

enactment of the Presidential Election Law. A meeting in celebration of this law was held at Chang Su-ho's garden at 3 p.m. on January 26.

Jan. 29.

Notes from Peking.

The sale of premium bonds appears to be going on apace, the Ministry of Finance having received several requests for an increase in the original number of bonds assigned to the different provinces. Honan which applied originally for 240,000, and Hupeh for 1,400,000, have each asked for 100,000 additional bonds, while Fengtien and Heilungkiang which wanted 200,000 and 100,000 at first, respectively, have each applied for 50,000 more. The total number of bonds already placed with and accepted by the provinces is 9,400,000.

There will, shortly, be some reform, or rather reversion to old styles, in the ceremonial or court dress for civil officials, reports a Peking telegram. The specially appointed officials are to wear red robes, those appointed by the President in the ordinary way purple robes, those appointed by him upon recommendation green robes, and those appointed or deputed by high officials blue robes. Ladies shall attire themselves in the same colour as their husbands. Some Ministers are advocating the adoption of circular designs to be embroidered on these robes, so that the number of embroidered circles may distinguish the rank of the wearer, that is, the more circles, the higher rank. This reform is based upon the custom of the Tang Dynasty.

Native Exports Locked Up.

Since the commencement of the European war, it has been thought possible for the Chinese merchants to develop their export trade in native products. Mr. Liang Shih-yi Director-General of the Bureau of Taxes, has appointed a deputy to Shanghai whose special duty was to persuade the Chinese to make an effort in this direction, and to ascertain to what extent China's export trade has been really affected as a result of the European struggle. He has now completed his investigations as to the quantities of native cargoes for export locked up in Shanghai and elsewhere, or as nearly as he can compute them from the information at his disposal. He has submitted a report to the Government, from which the following approximate figures are taken:—

Silk Refuse of Szechuan 1,450 pcls. in Shanghai; 2,000 pcls. in Szechuan.
Silk Refuse of Hankow 9,000 in Shanghai; 4,000 pcls. in Hankow.
Silk Refuse of Anhui 4,500 pcls. in Shanghai; 500 pcls. in Anhui.
Silk Refuse of Shantung 7,500 pcls. in Shanghai; 2,500 pcls. in Shantung.
Silk Refuse of Chékiang and Kiangsu 8,000 pcls. in Shanghai; 2,000 pcls. in Chékiang and Kiangsu.

Shantung Pongees 40,000 pieces in Shanghai; 20,000 pieces in Shantung.
 Honan Pongees 15,000 pieces in Shanghai; 12,000 pieces in Honan.
 Flour 1,000,000 sacks in Shanghai; other places unknown.
 Cow-hides 7,200 piculs in Shanghai; other places unknown.
 Goose and Duck Feathers 15,400 piculs in Shanghai; 11,500 piculs in Yangtze ports.
 Rape-seeds 50,000 shih in Shanghai; other places unknown.
 Sesamum Seeds not much in Shanghai; Large quantities in Yangtze ports and in Honan.
 Ground-nuts not much in Shanghai; Stocks in Tairen and Newchwang.

Other Repentant Rebels.

Since the publication of the order granting an amnesty to rebels and emphasizing that they will be treated precisely as ordinary citizens, ex-rebel leaders at various places appear to have availed themselves of this opportunity to regain their lost liberty. Accounts of the offer to surrender by several leaders of some prominence have been reproduced. But as the number of such cases is on the increase, only those concerning rebels more or less known to this port will be cited.

Hsu Wei-i, once on the staff of Pah Wen-yu, was arrested and thrown into prison by order of Admiral Tseng some time during last autumn. His father has submitted a petition to Admiral Tseng to pray for his pardon. In the petition the father says that he was the junior magistrate of the Fenghsien district under Sungkiang when the revolution broke out; that he retired thereupon and had taken no interest at all in politics since then. His son, Hsu Wei-i was a graduate of the Military College of Chingkiang. After graduation, he went to a regiment at Peking for practical training. When Li Ching-hsi was Viceroy of Yunnan, his son was transferred to Yunnan for service. At the end of 1911, his son returned home on leave, and indiscreetly accepted an appointment on the staff of Pah Wen-yu through the introduction of a friend. Prior to the outbreak of the rebellion in 1913, his son had tried to dissuade Pah from joining it, but in vain. As his son was a "suspect," he was caught at Shanghai on September 19 last year, and after trial was sentenced to imprisonment of the first degree by the judge of the Military Court at the Arsenal.

The father in his petition then assures Admiral Tseng of his son's repentance and quotes the Presidential Mandate in asking for his pardon. He is willing to sign a bond offering his whole family to be punished in case his son should prove recalcitrant in future, etc.

Wang Ying-tsai, native of Nansiang, was a school master at Shanghai for several years. He was elected Chairman of the Educational Section in the Chinese Merchants' Volunteer Corps, and he assisted

Mr. Li Ping-shu in the execution of many of his official duties. During the revolution, he was on the staff of Chen Chi-mei, and it was he who drafted the declaration of independence in the name of various public bodies in Shanghai. He was the right-hand man of Chen Chi-mei. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1913, he was constantly in fear of losing his life, living quietly at his birth-place Nansiang, and scarcely daring to show himself at Shanghai. Only recently, when he found himself reduced to a state of abject poverty did he proceed to Japan, where he obtained the help of Mr. Li Ping-shu in securing a place as teacher of Chinese in a Japanese school. Wang is nearly fifty years of age and some Chinese students in Japan have sent a joint petition to the Chiangchun of Nanking and the Military Governor of Shanghai, praying them to forgive him, and pointing out that at his age, it appears scarcely likely that he will join any wild-goose chase again.

WEDDING.

SPRINGFIELD - BRAND.

The marriage of Miss Helen Jean Brand and Mr. Maurice Osborn Springfield at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon was an event of quite exceptional social interest, the family of the bride having been long associated with Shanghai, and Mr. Springfield having for some years served with distinction in the Municipal Police in which he now holds the position of Assistant Superintendent. The bride is the second daughter of the late Mr. David Brand and Mrs. Brand of Shanghai, and the bridegroom is the third son of Mr. T. O. Springfield, of Alburgh House, Norfolk.

The Cathedral was very prettily decorated, with feathery bamboo and quantities of white flowers, and there was a very large congregation to witness the service, at which Dean Walker officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. J. A. Brand, was charmingly attired in a dress of soft ivory satin, with tunic of crêpe, bordered with gold-thread embroidery, and train of figured crêpe de Chine lined with chiffon and caught at one corner with a bow of satin ribbon and spray of orange blossom, the bodice also being adorned with an orange blossom spray. She wore, also, a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were: the Misses A. and M. Brand, sisters of the bride, and the little Misses Mary Edmondston and Phyllis Cumming, nieces of the bride. The Misses Brand wore dainty dresses of shell

pink glacé silk, with tunics of cream net and lace, and swathing bands of the same silk caught with bows at the bottom of the skirt. They also wore toques of black jet with velvet brim, a black velvet feather rising from the front and a bunch of roses adorning the side. The little bridesmaids also had dresses of shell pink silk, covered with net and lace, and lace caps.

The bride's mother wore a handsome dress of figured silk, its colour naïf blue, with long tunic, and bodice trimmed with shadow lace and band of swathed satin of similar colour, terminating in a knot at the back. She also wore a small black velvet toque, trimmed with a blue feather.

Mr. R. M. J. Martin acted as best man, and Messrs F. R. Ormston, H. E. D. Hancock, G. S. McBain and R. A. Brand attended as ushers. A mounted detachment of Sikh police, under Tpr. Inspector Spottiswoode, attended as guard of honour.

The service took place at half-past three, and was a choral one. The bride was preceded up the Cathedral by the choir singing "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," and during the service and afterwards while the register was being signed in the vestry, the hymns "Oh Perfect Love" and "Come Holy Ghost our souls inspire" were sung. The organ was played by Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

For the reception held after the ceremony at 21 Weihaiwei Road, no invitations were sent out, owing to the war and the death of a brother of Mr. Springfield, but a considerable number of friends were present to wish the newly married pair all good wishes and the health of the bride and bridegroom, proposed by Mr. A. P. Wood, was enthusiastically drunk.

The honeymoon will be spent in a houseboat trip up-country. The bride's going-away dress was of Saxe-blue figured crêpe, with draped skirt, and bodice arranged with a fichu of lace, finished off with pink rosebuds. Her hat was of black velvet, having a pink feather round the crown.

There were many handsome wedding gifts, among them being: from the officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police, a silver salver; from the Chief Inspector, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, a set of entree dishes; from the European members of the Municipal Gaol staff, an engraved silver rose bowl, and from the supporters of the Shanghai Foot Hounds, a canteen.

The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a set of silver brushes. The bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids were pearl brooches, and to the best man, a silver cigarette box.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

LA GIOCONDA.

The fact that Ponchinelli's "La Gioconda" is not so well known to the public as most of the operas probably accounted for a slight decrease in the attendance at the Victoria Theatre last Friday, but the audience was still large, and what is more highly appreciative. The piece abounds in fine arias and duets, and the music throughout is very charming. It was in all respects finely presented, the principals being in fine voice, and well supported by chorus and orchestra. M. Scamuzzi (baritone) was most successful as Barnaba. M. Dagradi (tenor) was also excellent as Enzo, Grimaldo, a Genoese noble, and M. Mauceri (bass), in the character of Alvisé, an inquisitor, won further appreciation. Mlle. Turpallomeni took the title rôle of Gioconda, the ballad singer, and sang with fine effect, while Mlle. Vizone, as Laura, gave delightful renderings of the music of the part, being particularly good in the duet with M. Dagradi. The dramatic interest of the story was, as is usual with the company, well sustained.

CAVALLERIA AND PAGLIACCI.

The double-bill on Sunday night, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Il Pagliacci," each staged for the second time since the company's successful season opened, was again well received by a large house. The delightful music of "Cavalleria Rusticana" was once more interpreted with spirit and fine dramatic effect, and the principals were accorded full and well deserved appreciation. Mlle. Gonzalez and Mlle. Visoni (sopranos) sang with great charm, and M. Scamuzzi (baritone) and M. Artino (tenor) gave further evidence of their great artistic abilities. Mlle. Visoni was very charming in "Il Pagliacci" and M. Scamuzzi was again powerful and impressive. Other leading parts were excellently taken by M. Artino and M. Barontino.

BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

The Italian Grand Opera Co. played before a full house at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, when the comic opera "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was presented. The performance was a benefit to Mr. A. Mauceri (bass), and the audience was most enthusiastic throughout. The versatility of the members of the company was brought out in each of the two acts, which were of far lighter nature than any of the previous productions. The cast, consisting of M. Dagradi, as Count Almaviva; M. Padovani, as Bartolo; Mlle. Gonzalez, as Rosina;

M. Mauceri, as Basilio; M. Scamuzzi, as Figaro; M. Cesari, as Fiorello; Mlle. Morganti, as Berta, and M. Barontini, as Sergente, was an extremely strong one, and the various individual numbers were warmly received. M. Scamuzzi had his great opportunity in Figaro's song, which was rendered in fine style and warmly encored. M. Mauceri was in fine voice and has never sung better.

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE WORK.

THE CONSTANT PROBLEM OF FIRE PREVENTION.

The excellent work which is being done just now by the Fire Brigade gives occasion for reference to some points of interest in connexion with past services and future development.

One of the most satisfactory features of the work, upon which the various companies and Chief Officer Pett are to be congratulated, is the marked decrease in fire losses during the past three years. In 1912, the losses by fire exceeded Tls. 1,000,000. In the following year, the figure had been brought down to Tls. 724,000, and the total for 1914 was Tls. 318,175, a decrease of Tls. 406,290. This decrease was not due to a decrease in the number of fires, the "calls" rising from 115 in 1912 to 151 last year. It has also to be observed that last year, of the total loss one fire alone, that at the works of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, was responsible for Tls. 200,000, more than half the total for the year, while in the preceding year, the fire at Ewo Cotton Mill absorbed Tls. 500,000 of the total loss of Tls. 750,000 these figures showing that the losses in the numerous other fires were kept down to the minimum.

The question of fire prevention in Shanghai is a very difficult one to meet, particularly in regard to Chinese buildings, and it is satisfactory to note that the matter is having the attention of a special Fire Commission. Now that building operations on a large scale are proceeding in all parts of the Settlement, the opportunity should be taken of rendering the building bye-laws more stringent in the matter of preventive measures against fire.

There are features in the building of both foreign and Chinese houses very unsatisfactory from the fire prevention point of view. It may be mentioned that in a recent fire, the lack of a fire wall had the effect of adding considerably to the area involved, and the construction of the roof, of corrugated iron lined with tarred felt, assisted the spread of the fire and added to the difficulties of the Brigade.

Faulty Roofs and Walls.

It is not suggested that galvanized iron roofing should be dispensed with, but improvements in design and the quality of materials used are beyond question very necessary. Old Chinese houses are being demolished by the score in all quarters, but the new houses going up are no improvement, for whereas the old dwellings and shops were constructed with hard wood, lighter and more inflammable material, such as Oregon pine and Chinese fir, is being used in the new buildings.

The present method of constructing ceilings and roofs in Chinese houses also tends to increase the danger of the spread of fire and the difficulties of the brigade in dealing with an outbreak, fire in the majority of cases spreading along the flimsy roof from house to house and involving whole blocks of houses.

The present type of "fire wall" is also highly unsatisfactory. In numerous instances the fire wall has been found to be hollow above the first floor, and in all parts to contain timber uprights. The hollow part of the wall is not infrequently used as a receptacle for rubbish, and thus it happens that the brigade has to spend half an hour extinguishing the flames inside a wall which is supposed to be a protection against the spread of fire. It is very necessary that these walls should be solid, and be of masonry only.

Settlement's Growing Needs.

The work of bringing the Fire Brigade service up to the growing needs of the Settlement is constantly proceeding. Valuable work has been done with the turn-table escape, with its 85 ft. ladder, and the motor turbine pump having a capacity of 500 gallons per minute. Two similar machines of 400 gallons capacity are on order, but when partially completed both were "commandeered" by the Government at Home and converted into motor lorries, their speed rendering them particularly useful. An electric tender is also on order, but its delivery has been delayed in consequence of the war. Two steam engines drawn by horse power have done service for over forty years, we understand, and the time has probably come for giving them an honourable retirement, the tendency now being to make the service a complete motor service.

A valuable improvement has been effected in the matter of hose pipes, the use of automatic couplings in place of the old screw-couplings affording a great saving of time at fires. The demand for equipment is increased by the fact that two distinct classes of buildings have to be provided for, and a special new equipment for Chinese buildings is being got together.

Hand hose-ree's have been introduced, as well as "single-jacket" hose, for use in the narrow alleyways, together with short and light extension ladders.

Fire Calls and Gear.

Improvements have been made in the fire call system, the whole system being now worked through the central office. The division of the two large central fire districts into four has also facilitated the location of fire and the answering of calls. The speediest way of making known a fire is to telephone number 366, all stations being informed from the central office. Much more use of the telephone is made than formerly. The street fire alarms are not much used. At present, there are eighteen street alarms, of a somewhat old type, and it is hoped in the near future that these may be replaced by the more up-to-date "close-circuit" system, one of the chief advantages of which is that it renders accidental calls impossible—though of course no system can obviate malicious false alarms.

Now that a fashion is setting in for the construction of very large foreign buildings, it behoves owners of such premises to equip them well with fire appliances, such as automatic alarms, and sprinklers.

Fire Station accommodation is also a matter to which attention is being given. The Central and Honekew stations are crowded out with gear, and a much needed improvement will have been effected with the completion of the new fire station to be erected at the junction of Range Road and Woosung Road. Plans for this building are now being prepared, and it is probable the building will be completed before the end of this year. The site is an excellent one, being convenient for a very large district and covering the rapid extensions along roads towards the north of the Settlement.

More Firemen Needed.

With regard to the Fire Brigade staff, few will be surprised to hear that the present staff is fully occupied with the increasing amount of work, and additions to the permanent staff may be found advisable if not absolutely necessary in the near future. It may not be generally known that the Companies have for some time been below strength. The full strength is about eighty, but it stood for some time at seventy, and since the outbreak of war, there have been further depletions in the ranks to the extent of about twenty men. The claims of the Fire Brigade have apparently been overlooked in the Volunteer recruiting boom, but when the need for men becomes known, doubtless a sufficient number of volunteers will offer themselves for this very popular service.

It may be added that extremely

useful work is done by the Chinese staff, numbering about 100, their duties principally being "damping down" fires which have been checked, clearing equipment and repair work, a considerable amount of which together with the making of new gear, is done at the temporary work-shops in Soochow Road.

BADEN POWELL SCOUTS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE SWEARING IN.

An interesting ceremony was performed at the B. P. Scouts' Headquarters on Wednesday night, when twenty-two new members took the Scout's promise and were enrolled into the Baden Powell Troop. The ceremony of "swearing in" was conducted by the Troop Chaplain, the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., and both on account of the large numbers of recruits and the keenness of each new "Tenderfoot" the function was an impressive one to old as well as new members.

The following boys were enrolled:

F. Ambrose, B. Donald, A. Donald, F. Dona'd, H. Kadoorie, R. Judah, E. Elias, R. Silby, L. Saphiere, R. Marshall, B. Pfeiffer, R. Johns, Nash, W. MacLennan, Cohen, H. Bowker, C. Brown, G. Jensen, A. Jensen, Foox, J. Brown, and D. MacLennan.

Scoutmaster Millington was in charge of the parade.

The "Scout's Promise" is taken in the presence of the whole troop and on joining the Scout Brotherhood a boy endeavours to "Do his duty to God and the King, to help others at all times, and to obey the Scout Law." The Scout Law contains ten promises and being framed entirely according to the best ideas of chivalry of the Knights is a code of honour which may well serve a man throughout life. As Lord Kitchener, who is a keen supporter of the movement, once said, "Once a Scout, always a Scout," and Wednesday night's recruits by their keen and earnest bearing certainly impressed one with their intention to live up to this high standard.

The Dean gave a short and eloquent address to the troop after the conclusion of the ceremony. He pointed out the widespread growth of the scout movement, and said that a country's prosperity and influence among the nations did not by any means entirely depend on her skill in arms, but rather on the uprightness and integrity of her citizens, and that a man might be proud of his native land and his citizenship of a great Empire when he could show himself not only ready to fight for her cause, but what was perhaps harder, to live always according to the best traditions of the nation. It was for this reason that boys took the scout's promise, and that they were to remember that in a few years they would become men, and therefore more fully able to carry out and spread that knightly chivalry and

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which Lea & Perrins' Sauce can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

uprightness of bearing which England expects of her sons.

The full scout's salute by the whole troop as a sign of welcome into the Brotherhood was given and thus terminated an eventful and interesting evening.

That the local Troop of B.-P. Scouts is going stronger than ever, it is hardly necessary to mention. The sending of five of its older members, all good signallers and efficient scouts, to the war, has been a proud achievement in itself. The troop numbers close on sixty boys, and a fresh impetus has just recently been given to the movement by the appointment of Scoutmaster F. C. Millington (late Duke of Bedford's Own Troop) to the command of the local Baden Powell's. Scoutmaster Millington is the possessor of the highest decoration obtainable in the movement, that of the coveted "Silver Wolf," and having only recently arrived from Home, is well in touch with the latest ideas in the movement, and has already shown an enormous keenness and efficiency.

The scouts go into camp at China New Year, and the training this year is likely to be harder and more interesting than ever, and therefore more enjoyable for both officers and boys. It is hoped parents and supporters of the movement will take advantage of coming out to Jessfield to see the boys in camp on the "Visitors' Day", to be notified later.

RAILLESS CARS IN SHANGHAI.

SIDEROADS TOO WEAK TO STAND THEM.

After being in full operation for only thirteen days, the system of railless cars, begun in Shanghai a few months ago by the Shanghai Tramway Co., has had to be abandoned for the time being, and it is problematical when the service will be resumed. The only road traversed by the new cars was the Fokien Road, and when everything was promising well it was found that the road foundations were in such a weak state as to be unable to stand the weight of the cars. Originally, many years ago, the foundations of Fokien Road were of broken brick, and in course of time this material has become pulverized, with the result that the foundations are now of mud. The road being chip-paved, the weight of the cars had the effect of forcing the stones down, and for this reason the service has been temporarily stopped. The only chance now is for the road to be concreted, and it is hoped that in due course it will be rendered suitable for the new traffic.

A Popular Vehicle.

There appears to be no doubt that the new cars are eminently suited to the traffic-packed streets of

Shanghai, and during the thirteen days on which they were running became very popular. During that period about 200,000 passengers were carried, the cars on the streets numbering about five each day.

There are many features about the cars which commend their use. In the first place, there is more room for other traffic, for in a road like Fokien Road, where there are so many rickshaws and carriages, it is possible for them to pull up alongside the footpath, and also to pass round an object which would certainly be an obstruction to a car fixed on its own rails. Another important feature is the absence of noise, and this applies especially in a city like this where windows are open to such an extent both day and night. It is impossible for the railless car to skid, this being due to the even distribution of weight. In the usual type of car, the centre of gravity is high, while in the railless car it is low, the weight being distributed between the front and rear axles. The placing of life guards on the front of the cars renders them comparatively safe, as has been evidenced during trials made in Shanghai. It is not the intention of the Tramway Company to open up any more routes at present for the new cars, but the management is convinced that when once they are working properly, there is a big future before them.

SILVER IN 1914.

MESSRS. MOCATTA'S REVIEW.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's annual circular states that the year under review is remarkable because in spite of the much improved statistical position (from the point of view of visible stocks in London and Bombay) with which it opened as compared with 1913 and the much smaller imports that have been received, the price of silver has declined to a level that had not been seen since 1903. As shewn in the table below the highest and lowest quotations during the year have been 27½d. and 22½d. respectively, shewing the total range to have been 5½d. The range, however, till the middle of July, when the war clouds appeared on the horizon, had been comparatively small, it not being till July 20 that the price fell below 25d.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Highest quotation	27½	29½	29½	28½	26½
Lowest quotation	22½	25½	25½	23½	23½
Range of prices	5½	3½	4½	2½	3½
Average price	25½	27½	28½	24½	24½

The beginning of the year found a stock of nearly two millions in London, but only a small portion of this was available for supplying the demand, the larger portion being in the hands of the Syndicate

formed at the close of last year to liquidate the holding of the Indian Specie Bank.

The price on January 1 was 26½d. and remained between that figure and 26½d. during the first two months; there being a considerable Bear position to be covered and a fair amount of the metal shipped to the Continent.

Early in March the United States Government bought silver; shipments from New York got reduced, owing to the absence of Mexican supplies which had been requisitioned by Huerta for coinage. Later in the month there was a renewal of Indian buying and some special purchases on Continental account, which enabled the Syndicate to dispose of the balance of their holdings. It was considered very satisfactory that so large a liability should have been disposed of in so short a time, leaving as it did the silver market in a much sounder position than it had been for several years. In March, the highest price was 27d. At the end of April, India and China were both buyers and the price rose to 27½d.—which was the highest normal price for the year.

A steady decline began in May, the balance of trade in India beginning to go against that country. This encouraged Bear sales; supplies from the United States and Canada were fully up to the average while buyers were scarce. Conditions were unchanged in the early days of June, when the American sales were augmented by largish amounts of Mexican silver that had been smuggled out of that country and held up in the hope of higher prices. Later in the month there was some demand from India and supplies were less plentiful, but on the whole business was on a restricted scale.

The War and Silver.

In July the weakness showed itself again. China was always ready to sell and India gave no support, rupees coming back to the Treasury. Towards the end of July the prices fell from 25½d. to 22½d. within a few days. On the re-opening of the market after the August Bank holiday the quotation on August 7 was 22½d. As the bears were very anxious to cover their commitments, and there were several inquiries for coinage, the price rose to 27½d.—owing to the absence of sales or shipments from New York. As supplies began to arrive from New York the price fell to 24d. later in August.

Shortly after the declaration of war the United States Government passed a bill authorizing the purchase of 15 million ounces of silver. This step was no doubt taken to enable the smelters to keep open, even should the export of silver from New York become impossible, but thanks to the vigilance of our Navy no such difficulty has arisen

and their purchases since the passing of this Bill have been very small.

In September prices rose at first, but lost before the end of the month. In October supplies from America were plentiful and the price fell to 22½d. on October 31. A fair quantity of silver was shipped from London to India, who also bought locally small amounts from China and San Francisco. In November, the price improved to 23d. on the 5th instant, dropped to 22½d. on the 13th and recovered to 23d. again on the 25th. The market was very sensitive and comparatively small operations influenced quotations unduly. The year closed with 22½d. as the price of silver.

Forward Prices.

The relative difference between the spot and the forward quotations during the past year does not call for much comment. Owing to the Syndicate storing and financing the silver instead of carrying it in the market, there was a premium on ready silver practically the whole of January and February which on one day was as much as ½d. A slight premium was also quoted in early March but this disappeared on the 17th and from then onwards, with the exception of two days when spot silver was at a discount, level rates were quoted till May 12. It may be generally stated that from this date spot silver was at ½d. discount right up to the end of July when the financial crisis increased this discount up to ¾d. Since the re-opening of the market on August 7 there has been no official quotation for forward.

Future of Silver.

Turning to the future, it is always very difficult to form any opinion, and the present abnormal circumstances make it even more difficult than usual. It is considered probable in many quarters that most of the European Powers now at war will eventually require silver for coinage purposes, and the prospects of the next few months certainly depend very materially on this factor.

It must also be remembered that during the early part of next year there will be some very large crops to be exported from India most of which are expected to make good prices and there is therefore a prospect of at least a normal demand from that quarter. While enumerating the factors that may be favourable to silver we must also mention that the trend of production is distinctly downwards. Owing to the chaotic condition of Mexico, production there has been seriously checked; the Cobalt camp output has not shown any expansion for two years and we understand that owing to the war and consequent lower range of prices, several of the mines have not been working full time of late.

In the United States the production of copper was curtailed soon

after the outbreak of hostilities and as silver is a bi-product of most of the copper mines it is probable that the output from that country will also show diminution.

On the other hand the purchases for the Royal Mint during the last five months have been very large, and as far as this country is concerned it may be therefore assumed that the bulk of the demand due to the war has been already satisfied.

It must also be remembered that the demand for the Arts, which, when trade is good, absorbs such large quantities of silver, is likely to be very much reduced both in Europe and America.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE ELECTIONS.

INDIGNANT ARTICLE IN THE "NICHU NICHU."

The "Shanghai Nichu Nichu Shinbun," which published an attack upon the British early in December,—an article which met with such disapprobation among the Japanese community that the editor withdrew and apologized for it—has made some interesting comments this week on the result of the Municipal election.

After stating that the result of the election was certainly regrettable to the Japanese community, the writer says that every one of the 150 Japanese voters went to the polling booths, whereas formerly Japanese voters had displayed a certain amount of indifference in Municipal elections. Hitherto they had voted for respected and qualified candidates whatever their nationality; so, when a qualified Japanese candidate was found, other nationals should vote for him irrespective of the colour of his complexion. The article continues:

The Voting for Mr. Ishii.

"Mr. Ishii did not receive a small number of votes, and 470 out of the total number (620) were registered by non-Japanese. But certain facts should be placed before our friends in the international settlement for their careful consideration. The Japanese who supported our candidate were certainly distressed by the result of the election, that is to say by the betrayal of the British. The British have been looked up to throughout the world as a great, ideal nation which has achieved distinguished political success for hundreds of years. Is not this constitutional nation recognized as a model of what is gentlemanly? Now, however, we look upon such a constitutional and gentlemanly nation with suspicion.

Individuals and the Nation.

"Private life as an individual of Anglo-Saxon origin is adorned with minor goodness as transparent as

crystal, but life as a nation is full of major evils. In ordinary life a person who steals small things is condemned as a criminal, but those who rob a country are honoured as kings. As an individual we respect and love a Briton, but we are warned to watch closely Britons as a body. Britons are a political people by birth and they like politics as a duck likes water. . . .

"They have established their national foundations on commerce and industry, and roamed about the world struggling hard to achieve their objects by a business policy and commerce manoeuvre; they have become a nation seeking for material gain. Moreover, they possess large colonies and have zealously studied how to maintain them, consequently they have become a nation whose own interests are always uppermost. Did any nation use Japan for her own advantage much more than the British at the time of the Boxer outbreak in 1900? Britons may look stupid, but they are not; on the contrary they are wonderfully smart in thinking and have a sharp sense of material calculation, which works with such rapidity as to go round the world in a second.

Charges Against Britain.

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an excellent thing. In the attack on Tientsin, Great Britain's active participation consisted of sending a little over 300 troops; and it is typical of Great Britain that she should take complete possession of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, over 200 miles, at the dear price of a single soldier. . . . Is it in the ultimate interest of our nation that we should adhere to a policy in pursuance of which we made an alliance with such a nation as Great Britain and are content to be fooled by her old, cunning diplomacy, offering our obedient services to her whenever we are flattered by her childish exhortation?

"Look at the European War. Are they not all colonial soldiers who sacrifice their precious lives at the front while all the troop recruited at home enjoy comfort at the rear, playing cards? When the frost is severe in the trenches they are in their comfortable beds. The Indians, who lost their mother country to Britain, are now devoting their lives to their old enemy. We pity those who sacrifice their lives, but those who make them offer the sacrifice are to be blamed.

An Explanation Wanted.

"Again look at the attitude of Great Britain along the Yangtze Valley, which is dominated by British influence. . . . Great Britain and Japan are linked together by strong bands. Internationally we are Allies; sentimentally British. General Barnardiston received a hearty reception in Japan, and re-

cently we sent Red Cross nurses to England.

"We very much doubt British sincerity when, we were betrayed at the election in spite of this strong background of national friendship. We place the matter before the international community and desire an explanation from the British."

BRITAIN'S VICTORY OFF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, says the "Daily Telegraph's" new York correspondent, declined to make any statement regarding either the battle or his plans for the future, pleading stringent orders from the Admiralty; but some of his officers were less reticent, and gave a striking story of the fight, which resulted in the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron. The British are reported to be in high glee, not so much as to the victorious outcome of the action, as at their success in outwitting the German intelligence department, whose triumphs have been so much lauded, and in bringing up two powerful battle-cruisers to reinforce the remnants of Admiral Cradock's squadron without giving their foes any warning of their presence.

These battle-cruisers, with the battleship Canopus and the armoured cruisers Carnarvon and Cornwall, and the light cruisers Bristol and Glasgow, arrived at Port Stanley, the seaport of the Falklands, on December 7, to coal. The big battle-cruisers ran into the bay, which is almost completely landlocked. Surrounded by high hills, they were entirely hidden from the outside.

On the morning of the 8th, the German squadron, consisting of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Nürnberg, and Dresden, appeared in the offing, accompanied by the converted merchantman Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with the evident intention of taking the Falklands by surprise, and seizing Port Stanley as a coaling station for themselves. Finding, apparently, only a British squadron of five cruisers, none of them equal to the German armoured cruisers in fighting value, and one old battleship on guard, the Germans promptly cleared for action, and, closing in, opened fire, the British cruisers replying.

The action was already furious, and, apparently, evenly contested, when out through the narrow harbour entrance came tearing the long grey forms of two great battle-cruisers, each with her eight 12in. guns swung out for action. Admiral von Spee realized his terrible mistake, and the trap into which he had been lured, and made a signal for his little squadron to scatter.

It was too late, however, the Germans having, in their eagerness to finish the supposedly feeble British squadron, drawn far within the British range. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at once became the targets for the British battle-cruisers' salvoes, the light German ships being left to the smaller British cruisers.

Hopeless But Desperate Fight.

The Invincible being in the lead of the two battle-cruisers received the brunt of the German fire. Both German armoured cruisers, although seeing at once their hopeless position, fought desperately, and, being within range for their 8in. guns, had at least the satisfaction of getting home several broadsides on the Invincible's side which, however, rattled vainly against her heavy armour. The Scharnhorst was the gold-medal ship for target practice of the Kaiser's navy last year, and her shooting in this her last fight justified her reputation.

The German shells exploded all about the Invincible's decks for a few moments, and one 8in. shell wrecked the cruiser's ward-room, but the crew were all under cover at their battle stations, and no one was hurt. Meanwhile, one 12in. salvo after another was methodically battering the German ships to pieces, raking them from stem to stern, tearing away their light armour and opening up gaping holes in their sides.

It was not long before flames were leaping about the upper parts first of the Scharnhorst and then of the Gneisenau, and one after the other their guns became silent, as the crews were killed at their stations, but there was no hint of surrender.

Defiance till the Last.

With the last of their guns still blazing defiance, first one and then the other of the two cruisers heeled slowly over and went down. Admiral von Spee's flag at the mainmast of the Scharnhorst was the last seen of the cruiser.

Meanwhile the Glasgow, which was fighting her second and more successful battle with the German squadron, had overtaken the Leipzig, and was in process of settling the account that had been due since the fight of November 1 off Coronel. The fight was not by any means so unequal as that between the largest ships, and it was on the Glasgow that most of the British casualties of nine killed and four wounded took place. The 8in. guns of the Glasgow, however, counted for more than the 4in. guns of the Leipzig, and at the end of a two-hour action the German ship, on fire and sinking, hauled down her colours, and hoisted the white flag.

The Glasgow promptly ceased firing, and, running down close to the sinking German ship, lowered her boats to save the remnants of her crew, but as the first British boats started across the water on

their errand of mercy, according to British accounts, another gun blazing forth from the Leipzig's side, and a shell exploded on the Glasgow's decks. The Glasgow guns were manned once more in a minute, and another broadside poured into the sinking German, hastening her plunge to destruction. The British officers, however, expressed regret at this outcome of the heat of battle, as they are generally inclined to believe that the shot fired from the Leipzig was accidental.

How the Dresden Escaped.

The other British cruisers succeeded a little later in coming up with the Nürnberg. Her captain refused to surrender, and she was speedily sent to the bottom. Her destruction, however, was the salvation of the Dresden and the troopship Prinz Eitel Friedrich, as the British cruisers stopped their pursuit long enough to pick up the survivors from the Nürnberg, and this brief respite enabled the Dresden to get clear away.

Some English and French critics at Montevideo, while praising the British for their humanity, question whether in the future such humanity should be displayed if at the expense of major operations of the Fleet. It is pointed out that the Germans have indicated more than once that they mistake humanity under these circumstances as an evidence of weakness, and have so far followed generally the teachings of their military writers, who have advised them to "wage war ruthlessly, like Attila's Huns."

Another despatch from Montevideo confirms in essential details the graphic story already told, and adds: The Invincible, which led in the attack on Admiral von Spee's flagship and was in at the death of the Gneisenau, was struck twenty times by projectiles, but sustained no serious damage. The vessel's casualties were slight considering the number of times she was hit, only fourteen members of her crew having been wounded.

Reserving Fire.

When the battle began, and while the Germans were firing at long range, the British commanders reserved their fire, and permitted their men to have breakfast before answering the attack. When the British did come into action, however, little signalling was done, as each vessel commander already knew what his task was to be. As units the British war vessels acted magnificently, and their team-work was perfection. Admiral von Spee soon realized the game was up, and the signals he made indicated confusion giving way to chaos.

The Scharnhorst was ablaze when she sank with all hands, including Admiral von Spee. The two sons of the Admiral, one aboard the Gneisenau and the other aboard the Leipzig, were lost.

GERMAN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

The following account of the battle, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the "New York Times," was given by the commander of the Dresden to the German Consul at Punta Arenas when the cruiser put in there during her flight from the pursuing British. It is the first official version to come from a German source.

"The German Pacific Division," said the Dresden's commander, left the Pacific to go to the Falkland Islands by way of Cape Horn. The voyage was made without incident.

"A little before arriving at our destination the commander of the division, Vice-Admiral von Spee, detached one of our cruisers to explore and to discover facts concerning the presence of English ships in the islands. The ship returned and reported that there were two English cruisers. The admiral prepared at once to give battle to the hostile ships, issuing the necessary orders.

"Advancing toward the islands, in a little while we were able to make out the strength of the hostile forces. There were not two cruisers, but six. Our commander kept to his resolution and continued the advance.

Unexpected Men-of-War.

"A little later at the mouth of the bay we noted two Dreadnoughts of the Lion type, 28,000 tons more or less, whose presence was unknown before.

"The conditions were magnificent. The weather was clear and calm. These conditions made impossible a combat with a chance of escape for the German fleet. Admiral von Spee persisted in his resolution to give battle, with the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau acting together, ordering at the same time the dispersal of the three other units, the minor cruisers, Leipzig, Dresden, and Nürnberg.

"Meanwhile the two cruisers above mentioned courageously faced the English Fleet. The latter was attacked by our cruisers, while the Leipzig, Nürnberg, and Dresden tried to place themselves outside the range of the enemy's cannon, the only device compatible with the circumstances in view of the number, quality, and size of the English ships.

"It suffices to remark that the English Dreadnoughts were armed with 34-centimetre cannon, while the German cruisers only had 21-centimetre cannon."

The commander of the Dresden adds that by interpreted English radiograms he learned of the sinking of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, but he does not know the fate of the Leipzig or Nürnberg.

English Captain's Story.

The British squadron went into action unexpectedly and so short of coal that some of them had to burn their boats and everything else combustible that could be spared, according to details of the battle furnished by the captain of the British steamship Orissa, which arrived at Punta Arenas from the Falklands to-day.

On the other hand, the German ships, which apparently were bent on seizing the islands and destroying the wireless station, blundered into a fatal trap in the belief that they had cornered the Canopus, the only vessel of the late Admiral Cradock's squadron they had not engaged.

"On the afternoon of the 7th," said the Orissa's captain, "an English squadron arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, to take on coal and supplies. It was commanded by Admiral Sturdee, and consisted of the battleship Canopus, the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol, and Glasgow. The squadron was bound for the Pacific.

"On the morning of the 8th, while some of the ships were in Port Stanley taking on supplies and others were similarly busy at neighbouring islands, the Canopus cruised outside the harbour at Port Stanley on guard duty. The crew of the battleship made out a warship nearing the bay. A few minutes later they described four more ships of the German squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral von Spee, and composed of the armoured cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruisers Leipzig, Nürnberg, and Dresden. This division had left the Chilean islands of Juan Fernandez on November 15, heading for Cape Horn and the Falklands. Apparently the plan of the German ships was to seize the islands and destroy the wireless station.

Von Spee's Mistake.

"Seeing only the Canopus cruising along the coast, Admiral von Spee must have assumed that she was alone, and he promptly disposed his squadron to cut off the battleship's escape. The Canopus began the action as the Germans closed in. In a short while, however, the other British vessels came around both sides of the island at full speed and belching dense clouds of smoke. Then the Germans realized that instead of trapping the Canopus they themselves had been trapped.

"A transport that accompanied the German squadron got away. The colliers, refusing to surrender, were sunk after their crews, consisting of 100 men, had taken to the boats and been picked up.

"Throughout the action the British ships were short of coal,

and used their boats and everything else available for fuel. The Cornwall was damaged slightly below the water line, but the remainder of the ships were unscathed. The total casualties are reported to have been only eight men killed and four wounded. On the morning of the 10th the funeral of the eight dead was held. Commanders, officers, and men of the Fleet were present, and the ships had their flags at half-mast."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Jan 23.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market yesterday was quite steady and there was a small amount of export paper. Silver and the rates were unchanged.

During the week the rates remained the same, while silver dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The silver market in London was absolutely lifeless. Although arrivals in London are rather poor, the stock at present is said to amount to about £1,250,000.

Trade conditions have undergone very little change during the week. The near approach of the China New Year has made all markets duller than usual; only at the piecegoods auctions larger quantities were sold. The stock of silver in the banks has continued to increase, the total yesterday being Tls. 64,610,000, \$20,960,000 and 793 bars. Of this total the native banks, including the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Commercial Bank, held between them Tls. 6,390,000 and \$7,650,000.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The feature of the market during the week was the rise in Langkats on account of the increase of output. Cottons, especially Ewos and Shanghai cottons, were very firm. Telephones were in demand and also some of the rubber shares. The tendency in the market was towards high prices.

THE COTTON TRADE.

During the week mid-Americans have advanced considerably owing, it is reported, to heavy buying by Germany, Russia and most of the Continental countries. Telegrams from New York state that the shorts are covering, thus helping the advance in prices. The latest quotations are 9.01 cents May, and 9.42 October. The Liverpool market is also reported to be very firm. Prices have improved to 5.25d. spot and 4.86d. May/June. The local cotton market has advanced slightly, but has not responded to the rise in American cotton. There is a small buying for export, but mills are not active

ly buying. At the close the market was just steady.

Although the Indian yarn market continues to be firm, business is very limited on account of the absence of sellers. The market in Bombay is very active and is not concerned at all about the position in China.

The Japanese yarn market has improved on account of the rise of prices in Osaka, to the tune of Yen 4/5. A fair amount of business is reported locally.

The local mill yarn market is not very active. Prices, however, are steady and the total business is reported to be in about 1,000 bales.

The piecegoods market continues to be extremely dull. At the auctions, however, quantities were increased by nearly 60 per cent. Prices were good on the whole, except possibly for Jeans. The increase in the quantity is also likely to be maintained next week, and is intended to meet the China New Year demand.

RUBBER.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., secretaries and managers, inform us that they are in receipt of advices from their Straits agents, giving the estimated output of dry rubber for the Semambu rubber estates as 6,260 lb.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., secretaries and managers, inform us that they are in receipt of advices from their Straits agents, giving the approximate output of dry rubber harvested for the past month and the total crop for the year with adjustments, as under:—

Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., 8,712 for December; 79,631 for 1914; 1914 estimate 70,000. Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., 13,343 for December; 1,907 for 1914; 1914 estimate 117,000.

Mr. M. G. Beck, secretary of the Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., informs us that the estimated output of dry rubber from this estate for December amounted to 6,706 lb.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., secretaries and managers of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that the approximate output of dry rubber for the month of December was 29,813 lb.

Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., secretaries and managers of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate Ltd., inform us that the output for the month of December is estimated at 1,516 lb. Tapping on this estate began in November and further trees are being brought into the round as soon as tappers are procurable.

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., secretaries and managers of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of advices from their Java agents, giving the approximate outputs of dry rubber and coffee

harvested for November and December 1914 and the total crop for the year adjustments, as under:—

	Rubber lb.	Coffee Pcs
For November	640	24
" December	1,800	—
" Year	7,553	2,775
Against estimate of	5,000	2,500

SILK.

The following is the list of silk shipped from Shanghai to the undermentioned ports per M.M.S. Dumbear on January 20, 1915.

	Raw Silk, Wild Silk White and Yellow, Total Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Milan	—	1 0	13
Marseilles	—	1 7	57
Marseilles (Option 337	150	49	—
Lyons	145	100	13
Total	4 2	437	9 9

WASTE SILK,

	Bales.
Genoa	285
Marseilles	309
Total	594

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatechappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat. The output of crude oil for January 21 was 276 tons.

Jan. 25.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market was dull on Saturday. The rates dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and silver was down $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Langkats were quite firm on Saturday. There was also demand for rubbers and some advance in prices.

BEANS.

The following were the quotations at Tairen on January 16:—

Beans Y.3.30/3.35
Bean Cake Y.1.30/1.31
Bean Oil Y.11.90/11.80

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for the fortnight ended January 21 states that the position of the home-ward freight market remains very much the same as when last writing, and there is still more cargo offering for export than the London Conference can find tonnage for. All lines are booked up well into March and in the meanwhile the Conference is endeavouring to arrange a charter to lift the surplus bookings. Across the Pacific, steamers are also receiving very fair support but this market is no longer so congested as it was a month or so ago. We have to advise shippers by the New York Conference of a further increase of 5 per cent. on the Tariff No. 8 of May 1913. There has been a distinct falling off in the coastwise trade since last writing, and rates are not nearly as firm as they were

then. Various causes have contributed to bring this about, chief amongst these being the competition of Japanese tonnage during the winter months, when trading on their own coasts is very much restricted. Owing to exceptionally severe weather up north, the Pailho was frozen over temporarily, but it is hoped that the ice-breakers will be able to keep the river open if the weather mitigates a little. The market in the South has also declined, according to latest advices, owing to the tightness of money in view of the near approach of the China New Year. The next cargo-boats on this berth are as follow:—Marseilles and London, Kamo Maru (February 7); London and Amsterdam, Pyrrhus (January 27) and Menelaus (February 10); Liverpool, Pakling (February 9); New York via Panama, Indra (January 26).

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s circular states that exports from the United Kingdom to China and Hongkong during November were as follow:—

	1914, 1913.	19 2	1 11.
	(in millions of yards).		
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) ..	5.0	18.4	1.9 15.7
Plain Cottons (Bleached) ..	7.0	20.9	12.2 15.9
Dyed and Coloured Cottons ..	5.6	14.4	8.5 15.2
Printed Cottons ..	9	2.3	.7 2.0

COAL.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for the fortnight ended January 21 states that the contracts for Japanese coal for 1915 have now practically all been settled. Although there is a certain amount of inquiry there is not much doing with native dealers, owing to the near approach of China New Year when money is always more tight than at any other time of the year, besides which exchange is still a very great stumbling block in the business. We do not expect to see any life in the market until after the holidays. Some more contracts for Fushun coal for 1915 have been settled, and imports are now arriving from Dalny, as Newchwang is closed for the winter. As contracts for Kaiping coal for the year are mostly fixed there is little to report, except that deliveries are being fairly well maintained.

COPPER.

The copper market in London began the new year on the up grade, but on January 8 there was a sudden check and it dropped 10s., a further decline threatening. Contrary to expectation, says the "Asahi," a London advice on January 9 quoted £60. This is the highest recorded since July 24 last year, and represents an advance of £6 12s on the recent low rate. The Osaka journal suggests that this rise is caused through the protraction of the war having increased the demand in America, though it does not explain this obscure financial process. Not long ago it was stated

that the protraction of the war was causing an enormous accumulation of stocks in America owing to European custom being cut off. The market continues quiet in Japan, but the news from London has hardened prices.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for January 22 was 270 tons, and for January 23, 266 tons.

Jan. 26.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market was very dull yesterday. The rates and silver improved $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Langkats continued firm yesterday; very little business, however, was done owing to the scarcity of sellers.

BULLION.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's weekly circular dated London, December 24, states that "the silver market has been very sensitive to the influences of supply and demand and the fluctuations in the price have been unusually wide. Following a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 21st instant, there was a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 22nd instant, to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the highest and lowest quotation of the week being respectively quoted on two consecutive days. Owing to the approaching holidays, business has been somewhat restricted during the past few days, but both India and China have bought intermittently and seem likely to require more. Under these circumstances the rise of the last two days seems likely at least to be maintained."

COAL OUTPUT.

The Kailan Mining Administration inform us that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ended January 16, amounted to 60,770.29 tons and the sales during the same period, to 44,990.36 tons.

TEA.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular, dated London, December 25, states:—The year closes with the market somewhat irregular, but practically unchanged, the only exception being an easier tendency towards the better grades of Ceylons. The sales opened with a somewhat hesitating tone, but a good demand was in evidence and a fairly steady tone subsequently prevailed. China.—Arrivals: Suwa Maru with 1,975 pkgs. and 50 pkgs. in transit; Candia with 14,246 pkgs. and 8,433 pkgs. in transit; Atsuta Maru with 3,314 pkgs. Privately: There is very little business doing, and the market remains unchanged. Common Black Leaf has met fair inquiry at

firm rates, but sellers have practically nothing to offer. Java: No sales have been held of this growth. Total from January 1 to date 208,527 pkgs., against 197,831 pkgs. last year. We are indebted to the Vereeniging "The Expert Bureau" of Batavia for the January-October 1914, export figures showing distribution of Java crop to that date:—To Holland, 20,692,138 half-kilos.; England, 18,379,402; Russia, 3,093,798; Australia, 5,933,978; Canada and America, 705,036; Singapore, 1,545,172; other ports, 4,425,588; total, 54,775,112; last year, 46,765,524 half-kilos.

Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carritt report on December 25:—China: Some common black leaf and Kaisows "to arrive" have been placed during the past few days at firm rates, while business is also reported in fine Keemun Congous, which are now in moderate supply. Java: No sales have been held this week.

COTTON YARN.

Prices on the Osaka Yarn Exchange, which opened active in the New Year, experienced a check on January 8 when the quotations dropped by between Y.1.95 and Y.2.05 for January, February and March delivery. The unfavourable state of the market on the Exchange has in no way affected spot delivery, which continues active in yarns for export, says the "Japan Chronicle." On January 7 1,200 bales of 32's and other qualities for export changed hands, and further activity was shown the next day, when 1,875 hales were purchased by exporters, the prices agreed upon ranging from Y.93 for 16's "Fan" brand to Y.95 25 for 20's of the Fukushima Spinning Co. The chief buyers were the Chinese exporters at Kawaguchi (Osaka), the Japan Raw Cotton Co., and the Yuasa Shoten, Kobe.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for January 24 was 268 tons.

Jan. 27.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market was again quiet yesterday. The rates were unchanged. Silver improved a further $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Price were firm in the market yesterday. Langkats continued to be firm. There were very few sellers of cottons. Rubber shares were also in demand.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for January 25 was 279 tons.

Jan. 28.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

There was more of export paper than demand in the market yesterday, but business on the whole was of extremely small proportions. Silver and rates were unchanged and the market was steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The market was fairly active and prices continued firm yesterday.

TOBACCO IN KOREA.

Since July last a tax has been imposed on manufacturers of tobacco in Seoul and eight other towns in Korea. We learn from the "Seoul Press" that the manufacturers number 51 in all, and that the tobacco manufactured by them during the four months ended October last was 776,247,000 cigarettes and 8,492 kwan of cut tobacco, while the tobacco disposed of by them during the same period amounted to Y.1,490,000 in value. In this connexion, past experience shows that the tobacco consumed during July, August, and September is smaller in amount than in any other months, but the figures above mentioned are large and show that the tobacco industry was carried on comparatively prosperously during these months. In view of this it is thought that the tobacco monthly manufactured will amount to more than Y.500,000 on an average up to the coming spring.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MALAYA.

The following are the totals of rubber exports from Malaya and their value during the past nine years:—

Malayan Export.	Average Price per lb.	Total value.
1906... 430 tons	5/-	£240,800
1907... 885 "	4/8	418,400
1908... 1,629 "	4/-	729,892
1909... 3,340 "	7/-	2,338,600
1910... 6,644 "	6/-	4,306,880
1911... 1,500 "	4/-	6,72,000
1912... 21,305 "	4/-	95,841
1913... 35,352 "	3/-	11,872
1914... 48,47 "	2/-	10,314,668

The last two months of the year 1914 are partly estimated, converting the total value as above into dollars we get \$88,411.44. This, it may be noted, is \$27,113,256 more than the approximate value of the tin output.

RUBBER.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., secretaries of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., inform us that they received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel & Co., London, yesterday morning:—

Spot price, standard quality, ribbed smoked sheet 2/4.

Spot price, Standard quality, Ribbed first crepe 2/2.

Market firm, but demand only moderate.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for January 26 was 262 tons.

Jan. 29.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Sovereigns—Bank's buying

Rate@ 2/3½ = Tls. 8.73

@ 72.6 = 12.02

Mexican Dollars—market rate

Tls. 72.375

Shanghai Gold Bars, 978

Touch Sh. Tls. 428

Bar Silver Tls. 111.20

Copper Cash.....1,908 per tael

Native Interest

Peking Bar @ 429

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver, 22½

Bank rate of discount, 5%

Market rate of discount 3 m/s. sight

%, 4 m/s. sight %, and 6 m/s. sight %.

Consols.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60/ds.

Exchange Paris on London, Fr.,

New York on London, T. T. 4.84½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE**RATES FOR JANUARY.**

£ @ 2/1½ £1 = Hk. Tls. 8.04

Francs .. 280½ Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 3 12

Marks .. " 1 = Marks 2.45

Gold \$.. 54½ Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1 65

Yen .. 90½ Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 12

Rupees .. 15 " 1 = Rupees 1.87

Mex \$.. 1 50 " 1 = M.-x. \$1.50

Roubles .. 131 " 1 = Roubles 1.46

* No quotation.

The rates opened unchanged yesterday. With a small amount of demand in the market, however, the rates dropped ½d., early in the day. Business on the whole continues to be dull. Silver dropped ½d.

The opening quotations at the Bank yesterday were as follows:—

ON LONDON—Bank Rate—Tael.

Tel. Transfer 2s. 3d.

Demand 2s. 3½d.

Credit 4 m/s. 2s. 3½d.

do. 6 m/s. 2s. 4½d.

Docy. Mills, 4 m/s.

do. 6 m/s.

ON NEW YORK—

Demand 54½

Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s. 57½

ON PARIS—

Demand 283½

Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s. 295½

ON CALCUTTA—

Demand 169½

ON BOMBAY—

Demand 169½

ON HONGKONG—

Bank, Demand 79½

ON YOKOHAMA—

Bank, Demand 90

THE SHARE MARKET.

The market was quiet yesterday. There was very little change in prices, on the whole.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$86 cash.

Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat, Ld.

Tls. 42 cash

Kapala Islands Estates, Ld. Tls. 0.50

cash

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. Ld.

Tls. 137.50 cash

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.

Tls. 102 cash.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co.,

Ld. "B" Tls. 95 cash.

Chinese Eng. & Min. Co., Ld. "B"

Tls. 13½ cash.

Direct cash business reported:—

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.

Tls. 137½ cash

Inda Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ld.

Tls. 6 90 cash.

Faiping Rubber Estate, Ld. Tls. 1½

cash.

Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.

Tls. 72 cash.

Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.

Tls. 8½ and 8½ cash.

Maatschappij, etc., in Langkat, Ld.

Tls. 42 cash

Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.

Tls. 51½ cash

Shanghai Cotton Man. Co., Ld. Tls.

84 and 84½ cash

Business reported by the Shang-

hai Shareholders' Association ye-

terday was composed of:—

Business done Direct:—

Shanghai Cottons, Tls. 85 Cash.

Dominions, Tls. 3.85 Cash.

Chengs, Tls. 2.80 Cash.

Consolidateds, Tls. 0.75 Cash.

Langkats, Tls. 42.50 Cash.

Official business done:—

Kung Yiks, Tls. 11.60 Cash.

RUBBER IN 1914.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, Ld., in their Rubber Market Report for the year 1914 say:—

It is computed that the world's output of rubber during 1914 will have amounted to 107,000 tons, or approximately the same figure as for the previous year. During 1913 the production of plantation rubber was 46,000 tons, and for 1914 it will total about 65,000 tons. Thus the East already supplies more than 60 per cent. of the world's output. During the year fluctuations in prices have been less marked than in 1913; standard crepe then ranged between 4s. 6½d. and 1s. 11½d., whilst in 1914 the highest and lowest figures were 3s. and 1s. 11½d. respectively. At the outbreak of war dealings in the rubber market were at a standstill pending the arrangement of machinery for the settlement of forward commitments under the new conditions brought about by the moratorium. Owing to the prompt and energetic steps taken by the Rubber Trade Association of London, a method had been devised to overcome these difficulties by the middle of August, and business in "spot" rubber was resumed under almost normal conditions, except that auctions had been abandoned in favour of sale by private treaty. Quantities of rubber fully up to the average of the first half of the year have been easily handled by private treaty, and the market values of the different grades have been established on a definite basis without the aid of auctions. In spite of the uncertainty as to statistics, arrivals, shipping facilities, and the monetary situation, the market maintained a surprising steadiness until the prohibition of all exports from the United Kingdom, which came into force on November 16. Except to

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Russia and France, it has since then been impossible to arrange re-exports, and direct shipments to France from the East have only been permitted since the middle of December. Vigorous steps have been taken by the committees of the Rubber Growers' Association and the Rubber Trade Association of London, with a view to urging upon the authorities the gravity of the plantation rubber market position caused by the prohibition of exports and the financial and labour difficulties in the East, which are bound to follow, but no solution has yet been found.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for January 27 was 257 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 296.)

by 1,217 million fances and the imports by 1,139 millions against last year.

Call money is freely offered at the Berlin Exchange at two per cent. and lower. Private discount is below 3½ per cent.

The papers without exception comment with satisfaction on the statement of the "Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung" explaining the views of the German Government regarding the sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies by America. The "Berliner Tageblatt" declares that America's reputation in the affairs of political morals is at stake for all future. The tone of the rest of the press is on the same lines.

The declaration of the Spanish Premier affirming Spanish neutrality has been most enthusiastically acclaimed by the whole Chamber including the opposition.

Peking, Jan. 23.

The new German Minister to Peking, Herr von Heintze, will present his credentials to President Yuan Shih-kai on the 25th instant.

The Peking Government again has under consideration the introduction of compulsory military service. A Conference of special military Delegates from all Provinces will be convened in Peking next month, which shall decide upon the question.

TUESDAY

STUBBORN ACTION NEAR ST. HUBERT.

Through Renter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 24.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon states:

In the Nieuport and Lombaertzyde region the enemy violently bombarded the new positions we have captured and prepared an infantry attack which, however, he was unable to deliver. Indeed our artillery scattered his concentrations of troops, which were preparing to fix bayonets.

There were artillery engagements at Ypres and also in the vicinity of Vermelles, the Germans being compelled to evacuate a trench.

Our guns, in the Valley of the Aisne, either silenced or demolished several German guns and also obliged the enemy's aviators to turn tail. We destroyed some works near Soupir and Heurtebise.

Our infantry carried a trench on Hill 18, near Berry-au-Bac.

Our artillery maintained a continual and effective fire on the enemy's works in the vicinity of Prunay, Souain, Perthes, Beau Séjour, Maesigne and northward of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

An infantry action continued in the region of Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert in a section of advanced trenches, which have been lost and recaptured several times in the last forty-eight hours.

We progressed, in the Hartmanns-Weiler district, on our right, in spite of the extremely difficult nature of the ground.

The Germans, near Steinbach, violently bombarded our positions and then charged, capturing one of our advanced trenches which, however, was recaptured by a vigorous counter-attack.

Paris, Jan. 25.

The official communiqué issued this evening states:—

The Germans heavily bombarded the district north of Zillebeke. There was a sharp fusillade near Château Hermtag but no infantry attacks.

Some shells were fired into Arras, and there was a fusillade north of Arras.

The enemy fired numerous bombs into La Boisselle, in the region of Albert, but our artillery compelled him to cease fire.

There was a rather sharp fusillade in the direction of Cernay.

The fighting in the region of Four-de-Paris, in the Argonne, has ended. We maintained all our positions except fifty metres of trench, which had been demolished by the enemy's heavy bombs.

The struggle in Alsace continued to-day in the region of Uffholtz and Hartmanns Weilerkopf, where we are close to the enemy's wire entanglements. No news of the fighting yet received.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE AIR.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]

London, Jan. 23.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"On the 29th twelve or thirteen German aeroplanes appeared over Dunkirk and dropped bombs. No particular damage was done, except that a shed in the docks was set on fire. Belgian, French and British aviators engaged the German aeroplanes, one of which was brought down by a British military machine just over the Belgian frontier; the pilot and passenger of the German aeroplane were captured."

THE EASTERN THEATRE.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 24.

On the 23rd, on the right bank of the Vistula, there were small engagements from Radzanovo to the Vistula.

On the left of the Vistula, the situation was fairly quiet. Only on the Borjow-Gumin front the Germans attempted to approach our position. They advanced partly by sapping. Our fire, however, stopped the enemy and forced their retirement after they had suffered some loss.

In Galicia, from Jasliaki to Ujgered-Sambor, on the railway, during the 22nd and 23rd, the Austrians advanced. They delivered a specially energetic attack on our position near Jasliaki. Having bombarded our position a Division of the enemy's troops advanced, strongly supported by artillery, but our fire inflicted considerable losses and checked their advance.

In Bukhovina, in the vicinity of Valeputna, a town fourteen miles westward of Kimpolung, our vanguards fought artillery duels with the Austrians throughout the 22nd.

GERMAN NAVAL RAIDERS INTERCEPTED.

BATTLE-CRUISEERS IN A RUNNING FIGHT

London, Jan. 24.

It is officially announced that a German naval raid has been intercepted in the North Sea.

The German cruiser Blücher was sunk and two others received serious damage.

Later.

The Admiralty states that early this morning a British patrolling squadron, consisting of a battle-cruiser and light cruisers, under Admiral Sir David Beatty, and a destroyer flotilla, under Captain R. Y. Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle-cruisers, several light cruisers and a number of destroyers, apparently making for the English coast.

On perceiving the British ships the enemy immediately made for home at high speed.

They were immediately pursued and action was joined at 9.30 by the battle-cruisers Lion, Tiger,

Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the German battle-cruisers Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and the armoured cruiser Blücher on the other, and a well-contested running fight ensued.

Shortly after one o'clock the Blücher, which, previously, had fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

Admiral Beatty reports that two other German battle-cruisers were seriously damaged, but were able to continue their flight until they reached the area where the danger arising from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

THE RIVAL SQUADRONS.

The ships of the opposing squadrons that came into action were as follow:—

British Squadron.

Name.	Displacement tons.	Principal Guns.	Speed in knots.
BATTLE-CRUISERS.			
LION ...	28,350	8, 13.5 in.	27.5
TIGER ...	24,000	8, 13.5 in.	27
PRINCESS ROYAL ...	26,350	8, 13.5 in.	28.5
NEW ZEALAND ...	18,071	8, 12 in.	25
INDOMITABLE ...	17,550	8, 12 in.	26

The Lion, Princess Royal and New Zealand were completed in 1912, the Tiger in 1914, and the Indomitable in 1908.

The October Navy List states that the Lion is the flagship of Sir David Beatty, her captain being Alfred E. M. Chatfield. The other captains are:—Tiger, Capt. Henry B. Pelly; Princess Royal, Capt. Osmond de B. Brock; New Zealand (which was built at the charge of the New Zealand Government), Capt. Lionel Halsey; Indomitable, Capt. Francis W. Kennedy.

German Squadron.

Name.	Displacement tons.	Principal Guns.	Speed in knots.
BATTLE-CRUISERS.			
DERFFLINGER ...	28,000	8, 12 in.	27
SEYDLITZ ...	24,800	11, 11 in.	27.2
MOLTKE ...	22,800	10, 11 in.	28.4
ARMOURD CRUISER.			
BLÜCHER ...	15,550	12, 8.2 in.	24.3

The name of the fourth German battle-cruiser is not given.

The Derfflinger was recently completed, the Seydlitz in 1913, the Moltke in 1911 and the Blücher in 1910. The Blücher was built at Kiel at a cost of £1,250,000 and her complement was 888 men.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S LAST BATTLE.

Admiral Sir David Beatty and Capt. R. Y. Tyrwhitt were two of the commanding officers concerned in the skilfully handled operation off Heligoland on August 28. It will be remembered that early on that morning a strong force of destroyers, supported by light cruisers

and battle-cruisers and working in conjunction with submarines, intercepted and attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches to the German coast.

The operation was fortunate and fruitful. The British destroyers were heavily engaged with the enemy's destroyers. All the British destroyers returned in good order. Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged.

The enemy's cruisers were engaged by the British cruisers and battle-cruisers. The first light cruiser squadron sank the Mainz, receiving only slight damage.

The first battle-cruiser squadron sank one cruiser of the Köln class, and another German cruiser disappeared in the mist, heavily on fire and in a sinking condition. All the German cruisers which were engaged were thus disposed of.

The battle-cruiser squadron, although attacked by submarines and floating mines, successfully evaded them and was undamaged. The light cruiser squadron suffered no casualties. The flotilla cruiser Amethyst and the destroyer Laertes were damaged but were soon repaired. No other vessels were seriously injured. The British loss of life was not heavy.

BRITISH CASUALTIES SLIGHT

London, Jan. 24.

The Admiralty report continues: "No British ship was lost and the casualties of the personnel at present reported are slight. H.M.S. Lion which led the line had only eleven wounded and no killed. 123 survivors of the Blücher were rescued out of a complement of 885 but possibly more were saved. No reports from any of the destroyers or light cruisers concerning fighting have yet been received though some has apparently taken place."

THE HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]

London, Jan. 23.

The Imperial proclamation declaring that the holy places of Islam will be protected by the Allies and the permission given by the Viceroy of India allowing food-stuffs to be exported to the Hedjaz in Arabia, have been received with gratitude in India.

Representatives of Jeddah, the port of Mecca, Lingah in Persia, Bahrein, an island in the Persian Gulf, Koweit and Moul in Mesopotamia have waited on the Governor of Bombay and earnestly expressed their thanks.

FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR IN LONDON.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

London, Jan. 24.

Reuter's Agency learns that M. Millerand, French Minister of War, left for Paris to-night after a visit to London.

His conference with Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, on military matters disclosed a complete accord on all points and also prepared the way for a settlement of important provisioning questions.

M. Millerand and Lord Kitchener visited the troops in the vicinity of London, from which the visitor derived a most encouraging impression.

M. Millerand also had meetings with Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Haldane, thus further demonstrating the close understanding existing between Great Britain and France.

In a parting letter to Lord Kitchener, M. Millerand dwells upon the spirit and resolution animating the Government and people of Great Britain and says that he could not have imagined the results which have already been demonstrated under Lord Kitchener's energetic and skilful impulse, which must increase the confidence of the Allies.

GERMAN CHARGES AGAINST AMERICA.

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTION BY BERLIN AND VIENNA.

Washington, Jan. 24.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, has issued a straight-forward and vigorous reply to the charges made by German sympathizers that the United States is showing partiality to the Allies.

Mr. Bryan affirms that Germans and Austrians appear to assume that some obligation rests upon the United States to prevent all trade in contraband, thus equalizing the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. He states that no such obligation exists, and it would be an unneutral act and an act of partiality on the part of the American Government to adopt such a policy.

"Apropos the discussion with regard to trade in contraband, the 'Daily Chronicle' said on December 20:—

There is growing uneasiness in Germany about the attitude of the United States. It begins to filter through that the efforts of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, and Count von Munsterburg have not been crowned with success and intelligent Americans find increasing difficulty in accepting their presentment of the German idea. In several influential German newspapers the disposition is evident to cease the unsuccessful courting of the United States and to let them know that the German people are not satisfied with American views of neutrality.

"The 'Cologne Gazette' prints an article by a Dr. Hexamer, a German-American, who tells his readers that he

is not proud of America. He accuses the United States of praying on Sundays for peace and of supplying Great Britain and her allies with war materials on other days of the week. This, he exclaims, is hypocrisy and would be more consistent were America to relinquish her Star Spangled Banner and proud motto, 'E pluribus unum' and supply herself with a flag inscribed, 'The dollar, no matter how you get it, so long as you get it.'

Dr. Hexamer says he loves America, but he is just disgusted with a policy which allows Great Britain to lead the country by the nose and which allows Britain to slap its face and then lick the hand that smites it."

Contraband Under Goal.

A telegram from London dated December 21, states:—

It can be stated positively that no definite agreement has been reached whereby Great Britain will refrain from searching ships which leave American ports with statements from English consuls that they are carrying no contraband. Britain is willing to accept such statements in cases in which there is no reason to believe that the cargoes may have been augmented at sea. The long negotiations between Great Britain and America, however, have resulted in no positive agreement or understanding between the two countries.

The Foreign Office is eager to prevent unnecessary delays, and is willing that American shippers have their cargoes examined by authorized agents designated by British Consuls, provided they desire to do so, and America approves such examinations. But Great Britain makes no guarantee that in such circumstances cargoes will be exempt from further inspection, if deemed necessary by the Admiralty.

It is stated authoritatively that Consular inspections in most cases would expedite shipments greatly, as the number of suspected cargoes is comparatively small. Earlier in the war copper and other contraband were loaded underneath coal or heavy freight, making inspection extremely difficult and necessitating virtually a complete shifting of the cargo. Where bulky articles of contraband are transferred at sea from one ship to another it is impossible to conceal them beneath the entire cargo and consequently it would be an easy matter to make a supplemental examination in the cases of vessels whose original cargoes contained no contraband.

THE WAR ZONE IN SHANTUNG.

DEMAND FOR ITS ABOLITION BY CHINA.

From a Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 24.

The European war has caused an extraordinary situation in China, where Japan has raised objections to the abolition of the war zone declared by China in Shantung.

It will be remembered that China, originally, voluntarily defined this zone. She now maintains that there are no reasons for its further existence as hostilities have ended and the belligerents have left the district. This view Japan does not take.

The details of the controversy are as follows. On January 7 China officially informed Japan that the Shantung war zone was abolished. Japan immediately protested, and some of the Japanese papers stigmatized China's action as unfriend-

ly, notwithstanding that the Chinese Government has been quite amicable throughout; in defining the war zone, bounded by Lungkow, China said: "I set aside an area as a battlefield for you people to settle your quarrels. Fight it out among yourselves." The wisdom of China's action in this was universally endorsed by public opinion, and it was felt that China had acted with discretion in difficult situation.

It will be remembered that the European war had been extended into China because Tsingtao had been leased to Germany. Now, with Tsingtao fallen, the Chinese maintain that the war is ended in the Far East, and that consequently the war zone is unnecessary. China says that there are no longer any German soldiers in Tsingtao, that the British troops have already been withdrawn, and she asks for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops in the zone. No satisfactory reply is forthcoming. Chinese say that China has waited patiently for over two months before acting and they assert that the manner of the communication proves China's friendliness, because that communication has only been addressed to Great Britain and Japan whereas, at the commencement of hostilities, China communicated the fact of the creation of the zone to all foreign Ministers in Peking.

Japan, it is said, contends that China should have consulted her before delivering her note; to which China says that she did not consult Japan in defining the zone, and that as that was a voluntary concession, of a temporary nature, for which no further need exists, its abolition is only logical.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 22.

Japanese papers express indignation and dissatisfaction at the recent Chinese Note asking for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the so-called war zone of Kiaochow, Laichow and Lungkow on account of the peaceful condition in Shantung Province, and say that the attitude adopted by China is rather unfriendly as Japan has repeatedly informed the Peking Government that the time for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and the cancellation of the war zone has not arrived, and that Japan will consult China on the matter when the right moment comes.

The papers further say that Baron Kato, Japanese Foreign Minister, has expressed dissatisfaction at the Chinese Note, and regards it as interfering with Japanese military actions in Shantung Province. Hence, the papers say, besides refusing China's request,

will express her dissatisfaction to China.

Some Japanese papers assert that the Chinese Note came so suddenly and abruptly, that it resembled a word of command. This is why it has caused misunderstanding. The Japanese in Peking and that the Japanese in Japan caused misunderstanding. The Chinese Republic.

On the Chinese side, the Note is regarded as quite reasonable as German-Japanese conflict over Tsingtao ended in Japan's favour fully two months ago, and the peaceful conditions existing in the above-mentioned districts render the presence of Japanese troops quite unnecessary.

Japan's formal reply is expected shortly.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Great Headquarters, Jan. 23.

The enemy's aviators yesterday threw bombs near Ghent and Zeebrugge without any result.

Between Souain and Perthes, north of the Camp de Châlons, the enemy attacked yesterday afternoon, but the attack broke down under the German fire. The enemy fled into his trenches.

In the Argonne the Germans have taken four machine guns.

Northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, two French attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. In the fights to win back the German trenches, the enemy has lost since January 21 seven guns and machine guns.

Near Wiesenbach the Chasseurs Alpines have been repulsed.

Several night attacks by the enemy on Hartmanns Weilerkopf have been unsuccessful.

No events are reported from the East Prussian frontier. In north Poland, near Przasnysz, an insignificant attack has been repulsed. Blinno and Goweek have been cleared of the Russians. Detachments advancing on Szpital Gorny were forced to retreat.

The German attacks in the district of Soczaczew have made progress.

Near Rawa and Ghenciny there has been a brisk cannonade.

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The "Deutscher Ueberseesdienst" reports:

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says that England's sea policy aims at generally damaging the trade and the industry of neutral countries. Swedish industry, in consequence of lack of the necessary raw material, is undergoing a serious crisis.

The Turkish headquarters report that the Russian main forces, whose outflanking movement failed, have retreated and are being pursued by the Turks. The British land attack under the protection of three gunboats, has been repulsed with heavy losses for the British.

Various reports from the eastern theatre of war state that the cold weather prevailing renders the roads impracticable. If the cold continues, the rivers will freeze and the digging of trenches will become impossible, which will hasten the military operations.

The Swiss Government has defended the export of chocolate and coffee substitutes to all countries, to Germany as well as to England and France.

The "*Basler National Zeitung*" points out that England's prolonging of the war is damaging France, Belgium and Russia much more than Germany, which it is impossible to defeat economically. England is at the same time losing the sympathies of the neutral Powers.

The Copenhagen "*Nationaltidende*" reports that an English wounded officer, returned to London, has declared, that the English soldiers are suffering terribly in the trenches from humidity. Besides gouty complaints, numerous cases of nervous breakdowns are occurring.

The Amsterdam "*Handelsblad*" understands that the English cargo boats crossing the North Sea are now being convoyed by destroyers for fear of German submarines.

Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived to-day at Berlin and will start to-night for the German Headquarters.

During the first five months and a half of the war, forty million Marks have been coined in Germany from two million kilograms of silver.

The Central Committee of the German Socialist Party officially repudiates the indiscretions published by isolated individuals in foreign countries. The party as a whole supports the votes of members of the Reichstag for the war loan.

A Russian semi-official publication admits that Count Witte and his friends are discussing means by which the end of the war can be brought about, but declares that the discussion is limited to small cliques and is of no importance.

The German Post offices have sent eight-and-a-half million Christmas parcels for the soldiers at the front.

The subscriptions to the Austro-Hungarian war loan amount to 2,136 million crowns in Austria and to 1,170 millions in Hungary, which gives a total of 3,306 million crowns.

Berlin, Jan. 24.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:

A squadron of German aeroplanes has successfully shelled Dunkirk and destroyed a considerable amount of provisions and Anglo-Belgian war material.

It is reported from Holland that in consequence of the sinking of the steamer *Durward* the boat service between Harwich and Hook of Holland has been discontinued.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Mengtze, Jan. 24.

The riots of the Annamites in Cambodia are still going on. On the Upper Mekong, the French Administrator has been assassinated.

WEDNESDAY.

BAVARIAN TROOPS CAPTURED.

Through Reuter's Agency.

London, Jan. 25.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon states:

We progressed slightly eastward of St. Georges.

On the rest of the front there were artillery duels, with intermittent gun firing from the Lye to the Oise.

The enemy made a counter-attack at Berry-au-Bac, which was repulsed. The trenches in dispute remained in our possession.

We demolished several German works and shelters in Champagne.

A very lively rifle-fire in Bois de la Grurie was checked by our artillery.

We completed the destruction of the enemy's bridges at St. Mihiel.

In Lorraine we surprised and captured a detachment of Bavarian troops at Embermenil.

There was a thick fog in the Vosges and Alsace.

DINGDONG FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY IN THE CARPATHIANS.

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]

Petrograd, Jan. 25.

On the 24th there were some unimportant engagements between the Vistula and the Mława Railway.

There were merely gun-fire and engagements between small detachments on the left of the Vistula. Everything generally was quiet. The Germans succeeded in capturing one small Russian advanced trench northward of Borjow on the 23rd while, on the 24th, in the same region the Germans attempted an advance and succeeded in reoccupying a trench which we had captured. Our heavy gun-fire, however, forced them out. Our artillery considerably hindered the shifting of German troops along our front. At one point our heavy guns destroyed the German trenches and

also the enemy's quick-firers. Our gun-fire smashed a German armoured motor-car which had advanced in order to fire on our positions near the village of Kurjeahin, five miles to the north of Rawa.

In Galicia the Austrians are beginning to show some activity in the region of all the eastern Carpathian passes, beginning from the Duklin Pass.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY IN THE NORTH SEA.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE BATTLE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 25.

A German official naval statement says:

During an advance in the North Sea the Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Moltke and Blücher were accompanied by four small cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers. Our squadron became engaged with a British force consisting of five battle-cruisers, several small cruisers and twenty-six destroyers.

The British broke off the engagement, after a three hours' fight, seventy miles west-north-west of Heligoland, and retreated.

According to the information available, one British battle-cruiser and, on our side, the Blücher were sunk. All the other German vessels returned to port.

London, Jan. 25.

In connexion with the German version of the battle in the North Sea, it is worthy of note that the British Admiralty announces that all the British battle-cruisers engaged are safe.

THE ROLE OF THE NEW ZEALAND.

London, Jan. 25.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the High Commissioner for New Zealand in a telegram of congratulation to the battle-cruiser New Zealand said: "Well done! Halsey."

The High Commissioner paid a tribute to the work of the vessel and said "Such events mark a new era in the history of the British Empire. The Dominions must rejoice that one of their representatives is in the front rank against the foe and it must make the people of the Dominions prouder than ever of their connexion with the Mother country and inspire them to further efforts to shatter the designs of Germany. Thus the strong young States are taking their share in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. When the war is over these new conditions will demand fresh measures."

BRITISH MERCHANTMAN LOST.

London, Jan. 25.

The Press Bureau announces that the British armed-merchant-

man Ventnor has been lost, owing to bad weather or a mine, off the North of Ireland. All on board were drowned. Wreckage has been found.

The Ventnor was formerly the Viking.—Reuter.

(The Viking is a steel screw 3-master steamer of 5,386 tons owned by the Viking Cruising Co., Ltd.).

TURKISH SUPPLY VESSELS SUNK.

Harbin, Jan. 25.
The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency states that some Russian torpedo-boats between Batoum and Trebizond sank eleven Turkish sailing vessels and fifteen barges with supplies for the Turkish army in Anatolia and destroyed, near Artashan, an iron bridge and some large barracks.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH RECRUITS.

London, Jan. 26.
Sir William Ryland Adkins, M.P., at Northampton yesterday, states that he was authorized by Lord Kitchener to say that he was abundantly satisfied with the remarkable progress made by the recruits for the new armies.

MR. ROOT ON AMERICAN NOTE.

CONDEMNATION OF WASHINGTON'S ACTION.

Washington, Jan. 25.
In the Senate to-day, Mr. Elihu Root, who was Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet and Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, opposing the Ship Purchase Bill, after reading the instructions issued to German naval commanders at the outbreak of the war, said that it was plain that no great Power would permit enemy citizens to rob it by transfer to a neutral flag of ships it was entitled to capture on the high seas.

Mr. Root denounced the recent

United States Note to Great Britain as being inspired by purely political motives.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR.

THE "BABY-KILLERS" LATEST RAID.

Anglo-Chinese Agency.

London, Jan. 25.

The German defeat yesterday has caused much satisfaction since the "Baby-killers," as, owing to the recent raids on unfortified towns they are now universally called—bolted home precipitately at the sight of British ships, not daring, in spite of their great strength, to fight.

The victory has strengthened the British conviction in the absolute supremacy of the Navy if only the Germans will attempt a serious fight.

Matters are still developing brightly. M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, has visited England and is delighted with the appearance of the new troops and with British enthusiasm.

It is believed that the Allies only need the reinforcements now reaching them to roll back the German line.

Neutral American observers now lay emphasis on the growing seriousness of the internal situation in Germany and Austria where the truth is slowly becoming known. The succession of changes amongst Ministers and Generals in both countries proves that the gravity of the outlook is beginning to be recognized in official circles.

The British Cabinet is considering the question of the rises in food prices. These have taken place mostly in connexion with wheat and meat and are due to dear freights and to market manipulation. Still, however, there are few complaints as employment is excellent. Even men of seventy are earning three pounds a week in various trades.

Friendly relations continue with Washington since the Allies, while

intending to stop contraband, intend also to treat explorers amicably and are buying seized cargoes.

STARTLING DEMAND ASCRIBED TO JAPAN.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS ASKED THROUGHOUT CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 26.

The past days have seen exciting rumours in Peking to the effect that acute tension existed between Japan and China owing to the presentation by Japan of a set of demands calculated, if complied with by China, to give Japan the whip hand in the country.

While it is impossible yet to get at details, it is known that the Japanese Minister has lodged twenty-one demands embracing questions of territory and special privileges regarding railways and mines in Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia, Shantung, the Yangtze Valley and Fukien. It is stated that Japan requires China to agree to her adoption of the German railway and other programmes in Shantung, to agree that Fukien shall be her special sphere of influence and, among other things, to grant Japan the right to build railways from a point in Fukien province to Canton and to Nanchang, where the present Japanese-financed line to Kiukiang will be joined, and from Kiukiang to Hankow.

Special mining privileges in Anhui and Kiangsi are, it is said, also among other things required.

The far-reaching importance of this endeavour to secure a firm footing in the Yangtze Valley in particular and other parts of China in general cannot be overlooked. It is reported that the Japanese Minister has informed the President that these demands are made in response to political agitation in Japan. The Minister emphasized to the President the advisability

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

of acceptance if China desired to avoid more pressing exactions and wished to secure the friendship of the Japanese in suppressing rebels now active in Japan.

The Chinese are undoubtedly greatly perturbed, but decline to give any information indicative of the precise details involved or of their possible course of action. No reply has yet been given to Japan.

GERMANIZING CHINA'S ARMY.

The Chinese are also disturbed by the report from Tokio that the Foreign Ministers there have been informed by the Japanese that China is negotiating a treaty with Germany for the reorganization of the army by Germans. This the Chinese emphatically describe as a baseless lie designed to alienate the friendship of the Foreign Powers from China.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

Ostasiatischer Lloyd.

Berlin, Jan. 24.

The German Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Great Headquarters, Jan. 24.

There were no important events on the front in the western theatre of war yesterday.

In the Argonne two French attacks have been repulsed easily.

In the Vosges on Hartmanns Weillerkopf and northeast of Steinbach the Germans advanced and took prisoners fifty French chasseurs.

In east Prussia and north Poland no change.

The German attack against the Sucha position near Bolimow was a success. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the Russians. Russian attacks northwest of Optschno failed.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

A special telegram from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the Russians are working with big forces on a third line of defences eastward of Gorlice and are surrounding it with wire entanglements. Their first line is weakly manned and gives the impression that the Russians at this important point of our front are thinking only of defence. Some kilometers in front of our artillery line our wall-built infantry positions extend to the palace ground of Gorlice.

An official report again indicates that the Russian movement northward of Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of Praszysz, is of considerable proportions, although the strength of the troops is not indicated. Also, it is impossible to predict whether this movement

presages an attempt to carry out the new Russian plan of which much has been heard during the last few days. Thus far, however, all attempts to advance in this region have been easily repulsed. No fear is felt of a possibility of further invasion into east and west Prussia.

The "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" publishes an appeal to foreign buyers not to be deceived by assertions that it is difficult or dangerous to travel in Germany. The paper declares the Leipzig Mess will be held as usual and buyers need not hesitate to travel either for fear of any hardships or that their orders will not be filled.

The military attachés of the neutral States arrived at Petrikoff travelling over the whole German east front. Russia up to the present has not allowed the neutral military attachés to visit the Russian front.

The Paris "Humanité" in a controversy with the "Temps" declares that the attempts to disturb the unity of socialism are unavailing. The Socialists desire peace; they would provoke a revolution if the war were intended to serve the political aims of French Monarchists.

Berlin, Jan. 25.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

The news about the naval battle west of Heligoland has been received with much satisfaction despite the loss of S.M.S. Blucher. The newspapers assume that, pending the British report, the British battle cruiser which is reported to have been sunk was a considerably larger vessel than S.M.S. Blucher. While the names of the British participants in this battle are not yet known, it is assumed that the five British battle cruisers, mentioned in the official German report, considerably outnumbered the Germans with regard to tonnage and armament and that hence the withdrawal of the British ships means a German victory against odds. It is furthermore believed that the retirement of the British ships was necessitated by their damaged condition.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Peking, Jan. 25.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister in Peking, was received in audience by President Yuan Shih-kai to-day.

It is understood that Japan demands from China in return for an eventual evacuation of the war zone in Shantung the following compensation: The right to finance all mining enterprises in China, all mining concessions in Kiangsi and Hupeh and the railway concessions in Fukien. In Shantung Japan will take over those mining and railway conces-

sions which belonged to German capitalists before the war. Japan further demands that only Japanese instructors shall be employed in the Chinese army. The Japanese demands comprise twenty points altogether. They were discussed to-day by President Yuan Shih-kai and Mr. Hioki. Great depression prevails in Chinese official quarters owing to the demands of Japan.

Herr von Hintze, the German Minister in Peking, presented his credentials to President Yuan Shih-kai to-day. Herr von Hintze stated that he gladly obeyed the order of the German Emperor to go as Minister to China, to a country, the old culture and history of which he had always admired. He knew China from former visits. The relations between Germany and China for a long time had been most friendly. He would aim at not only cultivating, but also strengthening these relations and at bringing together both countries with regard to science, culture and trade. In doing so he begged to be supported by the President's kind disposition and to be assisted by the Government. Herr von Hintze conveyed the best wishes for the prosperity of China and her President on behalf of the German Emperor, adding his personal wishes, which had the same end.

President Yuan Shih-kai, after having thanked Herr von Hintze, the new German Minister to Peking, who presented his credentials yesterday, stated that he agrees with the Minister's opinion with regard to the cultivation of the relations between China and Germany in the sphere of culture and trade. He promised Herr von Hintze that he would lend him his support and wished him good success in carrying out his duties. Finally the President asked Herr von Hintze to convey his best wishes to His Majesty the Kaiser.

THURSDAY.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT YPRES AND LA BASSEE.

Through Reuter's Agency.

[FROM FRENCH CONSUL, SHANGHAI.]

Paris, Jan. 28.

Official:—On the 25th, east of Ypres, the Germans pushed an attack which was stopped at once; 300 corpses were found on the ground, amongst which were the officers in command of the leading company; thirty-two prisoners were taken.

The Germans attacked the British lines near La Bassée, at Givenchy and Cuenchy, but were repulsed, leaving numerous dead, sixty prisoners, and two officers.

The Germans made two violent onslaughts near Craonne. The first

was repulsed, while the second pierced the French trenches, but lost ground was recovered by a counter-attack. Fighting continues in this region.

An efficient bombardment by our artillery in the Champagne and Argonne has stopped a German attack near St. Hubert.

SEVERE LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

London, Jan. 26.

The Press Bureau states that, in the neighbourhood of La Bassée, the enemy delivered several violent attacks against the 1st Division and were repulsed with severe losses. We found in one place on the La Bassée Road 300 German killed while we took fifty-five prisoners including two officers. An attack on the French lines opposite Ypres was also repulsed with great loss.

SEVERAL GERMAN TRENCHES GAINED.

Paris, Jan. 26.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon states:—

The Belgians progressed in the Pervyse district. The Germans attacked at dawn, with a battalion, eastward of Ypres but were stopped dead; 300 Germans killed, including the Commander of the leading Company, were found on the field. The second line was ordered to support the attack but under the very accurate fire of our artillery it was unable to emerge from its shelters.

The enemy made five attacks on the British lines at Givenchy and Quinchy. The Germans, after slight progress, were driven back, leaving many killed and also sixty prisoners, including two officers. This attack was accompanied by several attempts at a diversion at other points on our front.

Between Bethune and the La Bassée Road and at Aix-Nouettes the enemy attempted to leave his trenches but was instantly stopped by our infantry and artillery fire.

There was an artillery duel on the rest of the front between the Lys and the Oise while, west of Craonne, the enemy made two attacks of a most violent character. The first was repulsed; the second penetrated our trenches but we regained almost the whole of the lost ground by a vigorous counter-attack. The struggle continues around the section of trenches still occupied by the Germans.

While the enemy's artillery has showed less activity than in the past few days our batteries have kept up an effective fire on the German positions. Our fire in the St. Hubert district prevented an attempted attack.

The enemy made active use of their trench-mortars against our positions at Hartmanns-Weiler, where there were fresh engagements.

They bombarded Thann, Lambach and Sennheim.

The *communiqué* issued this evening states:

The British, last night, repulsed fresh attacks on Givenchy near La Bassée and by a counter-attack reoccupied their positions of the previous evening. Fighting was hottest on the Betune-La Bassée Road where the Germans left 300 dead.

The enemy, yesterday evening, in consequence of the violent attack already mentioned, penetrated our trenches between Hemtebise and the Foulon Wood west of Craonne. They were thrown into confusion by bombs dropped from aeroplanes. We made a counter-attack and, according to the latest reports, a portion of the lost ground, namely Foulon Wood, was recovered.

Our troops in the Argonne delivered two attacks in the direction of St. Hubert and Fontaine Madame and succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches recently lost and in wrecking several German saps. A German counter-attack was repulsed on the night of the 25/26th.

The situation was quiet in Alsace and Vosges.

Nothing important occurred elsewhere.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA.

Bukharest, Jan. 26.

The Austrian troops at Dornavatra, a few days ago, numbered 50,000 but reinforcements have since arrived. The Austrians are constructing underground trenches for a distance of two miles near Yakobeni. The trenches are surrounded by electric wire fences.

The raid and advance of the Russians continue. The Russians have now occupied Yakobeni, penetrated into Hungary and reached Josephwald, and are threatening Dornavatra.

The Austrian Crown Prince has accompanied Count Burian to the German Head Quarters. It is generally opined that Austria is soliciting German military assistance, specially the aid of German armies in defending Hungary and Transylvania.

BRITISH LOSSES IN NORTH SEA ACTION.

ARRIVAL OF MEN-OF-WAR AND PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 26.

The British destroyers have arrived at Leith with fifty survivors of the crew of the German cruiser *Blucher*. Splendid preparations have been made to receive the German wounded.

About 200 survivors of the *Blucher* were landed to-day at South Queensferry, near Leith, from a man-of-war and were entrained for Edinburgh Castle. Many of them

were youthful and wore clothing lent by the British bluejackets.

The Press Bureau announces that all the British men-of-war which were engaged in the battle in the North Sea are safe.

All the British cruisers and destroyers engaged in the recent operations in the North Sea have returned safely to port. The battlecruiser *Lion* had some of her forward compartments flooded by a shell which hit her below the waterline and had to be towed by H.M.S. *Indomitable*.

The destroyer *Meteor* was also disabled and was towed by H.M.S. *Liberty*. Both were strongly escorted by destroyers. Repairs to these vessels can be speedily effected.

The total casualties on board H.M.S. *Lion* were seventeen men wounded; on H.M.S. *Tiger* an officer and nine men were killed and three officers and eight men wounded; on H.M.S. *Meteor* four men were killed and one wounded.

When Admiral Sir David Beatty's report is received a fuller account of the action will be given.

THE GERMAN MAIN FLEET.

Harbin, Jan. 27.

According to private information received at Petrograd, the German main fleet is at present at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

The Russian Imperial Council has been convoked to meet on January 31 and the Duma on February 9.

The Russian Finance Minister has left for Paris via Sofia.

Further proof has been obtained of the Germans using dum-dum bullets in the fighting on the Bzura River.

The "*Berliner Tageblatt*" states that the Austrian Premier is resigning his post and will be succeeded by the Minister of Finance.

Floating mines of German origin have lately been discovered off Christiansund, a seaport town in Norway.

A GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

Malmoe, Jan. 26.

It is reported that a submarine has torpedoed the German cruiser *Gazelle* off the Island of Rugen. The cruiser managed to reach Sassnitz. The damage she has sustained is not known.

Sassnitz is a small port on the east coast of Rugen Island, eleven miles northeast of Bergen.

The *Gazelle* is a third-class cruiser of 2,608 tons displacement. She was completed at Kiel in 1898, and carries ten 4.1 in. guns and has a speed of eighteen knots. —Ed.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY THE RUSSIANS.

CAPTURE OF THE CREW.

London, Jan. 28.

The Press Bureau announces that the Russians have destroyed a Zeppelin at Libau.

Later.

The Press Bureau announces that a Zeppelin appeared over Libau yesterday and dropped nine bombs in an undefended part of the town. The forts opened fire and the Zeppelin fell into the sea. Small craft destroyed the airship and captured its crew.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

SEIZURE & DISTRIBUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Jan. 28.

A German official statement says that the Federal Council of the German Empire has decided to seize all stocks of wheat and flour on February 1. All business transactions in flour are forbidden from to-day and Municipalities are instructed to regulate the supply of meat, etc. The Government will distribute wheat and corn in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

RETICENCE IN PEKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 27.

There have been no developments in connexion with Japanese demands. The officials still maintain secrecy upon matters of detail and decline to indicate the Government's policy.

It is probable that negotiations with Japan will begin at an early date.

GERMAN ALLIANCE WITH SOUTH AFRICA REBELS.

A copy of alliance signed between Col. Maritz, the rebel leader in British South Africa, and the Government of German Southwest Africa has been received in New York.

The treaty has the following clauses:

"1. Col. Maritz has declared the independence of South Africa. War with England has commenced.

"2. The Governor of German Southwest Africa recognizes all African forces which operate against England as belligerents.

"3. If British South Africa should declare her independence the Imperial Governor is to take all feasible measures to the effect that the state or states are to be recognized as such by the German Empire as soon as possible, and are to be included in the general treaty of the peace.

"4. In view of such support the newly-formed state or states will have no objection to the German Government seizing Walvisch Bay and the islands which lie opposite German Southwestern Africa.

"5. The valley course of the Orange River will henceforth form the boundary between Cape Province and German Southwestern Africa.

"6. The German Empire will raise no objection to the above-named states taking possession of Delagoa Bay.

"7. Should the rebellion be unsuccessful, the rebels who cross to German territory will be recognized and treated as German subjects."

The text of the treaty in the foregoing is a translation of the original made by the German information service.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Jan. 25.

The German Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Great Headquarters, Jan. 25.

Near Nieuport and Ypres there were artillery duels only.

Southwest of Berry-au-Bac the Germans have lost one trench taken a few days ago from the French.

North of the Camp de Chalons there was yesterday only artillery fighting, while to-day the infantry fighting still continues.

In the Argonne, north of Verdun and Toul, the artillery was very active.

All French attacks on Hartmanns Weilerkopf have been repulsed. The fight in the forest has brought very heavy losses to the French; no less than 400 chasseurs have been found dead there. The number of French prisoners is increasing.

In East Prussia there has been an artillery duel on the front of Loedzen as well as east and north of Gumbinnen.

The Russians have been forced to evacuate several positions south-east of Gumbinnen, and the Russian attacks northeast of Gumbinnen have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

There are no changes in northern Poland.

Nothing of importance has been reported east of the Pilica.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

The Austro-Hungarian official bulletin reports that the Russians have abandoned several trenches south of Tarnoff under the effects of the Austrian artillery fire. The Russians have also been forced to withdraw from some positions south of the Carpathian passes.

A Vienna special report says that the Austro-Hungarian victory in Bukhovina had strong political effect upon Rumania, having given a hard blow to the Russian prestige there. The victory is regarded in Vienna as ending for a long time Russian offensive movements in Bukhovina and all further attempts to invade Transylvania. The Russian losses at Kirlibaba have been very heavy.

There is no official war news from Turkey.

FRIDAY.

GERMAN REVERSE NEAR LA BASSEE.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Jan. 27.

The official *communiqué* issued this afternoon states: "There was artillery fighting at Nieuport and Ypres.

Statements made by prisoners show that it was a brigade, not a battalion, which attacked us eastward of Ypres yesterday. The enemy lost a battalion and a half. The Belgians wrecked an aeroplane.

It is confirmed that at Givenchy and Cuinchy, near La Bassée, the Germans suffered a severe reverse yesterday. On the La Bassée Road at Bethune the dead bodies of six German officers and 400 men were picked up; the total German losses therefore were at least two battalions.

There were artillery duels from Lens to Soissons. We maintained our positions in the trenches captured near Craonne and repulsed four violent attacks on Hill 200 near Perthes.

A German attack near Perthes was repelled at the point of the bayonet.

At St. Mihiel we destroyed some new pontoons over the Meuse. Elsewhere the situation was quiet."

Paris, Jan. 27.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

The enemy attempted a *coup de main* last night in the wood of Saint Mard, in the district of Tracy-leval. After a sharp fusillade they exploded some mines, wrecking our trenches over a front of fifty metres, but our artillery prevented them from establishing themselves and the trenches have since been reoccupied.

West of Craonne the night passed quietly.

RENEWED RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN PRUSSIA.

Petrograd, Jan. 27.

A *communiqué* says: "In the Pilkalen region, in East Prussia, we assumed the offensive and drove the enemy, often at the point of the bayonet, towards the Malvischken-Lasdenen line.

"The Germans again attempted to take the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula. In the neighbourhood of the villages of Borzimow and Gumine, though their attacks were particularly fierce, the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses. Some German batteries were silenced northeast of Skierniewice.

"The enemy's activity in Galicia is increasing. On the Iasiak-

Ujuk-Nijneveretak-Maidanka front there was both artillery fire and an offensive movement, but the enemy were everywhere repulsed. We captured three officers and 300 men.

"There was no change in Bukhovina."

[FROM RUSSIAN LEGATION, PEKING.]
Petrograd, Jan. 27.

The action on the Malviashken-Lazdenen front continued yesterday. On the right bank of the Vistula, from the river to Skempe, several German battalions were pressed back.

The Germans, on the left of the Vistula, made repeated attacks in the region of Borzimow; all of which were repulsed. Some of the enemy who rushed our trenches were bayonneted.

In Galicia the action was more extensive over the whole front from Duklin to Vyshkovsk. We captured a hundred prisoners and two quick-firers.

In the Caucasus there were small engagements in the Olti region.

FIGHTING ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Cairo, Jan. 27.

Fighting occurred east of Al Kantara, on the east side of the Suez Canal, twenty-eight miles south of Port Said, yesterday. The British losses were one officer and four men slightly wounded. The enemy's losses were apparently heavier.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS NEAR KORNA.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]
London, Jan. 26.

With regard to the recent statement issued by the German official agency, as coming from Constantinople, to the effect that the British offensive against the Turkish troops near Korna, on the Euphrates, had been repulsed with heavy losses, a true account of these operations has now been received. A reconnaissance from Mezera, discovered the Turkish force to the south of the Ratta canal. The Turkish troops were driven across the canal with severe loss and the British force shelled their dhows and camp, driving the enemy back in disorder. The British casualties were about fifty killed and wounded.

TURKISH LEADER EXECUTED.

Harbin, Jan. 28.

Halib Pasha, the Commandant of the 11th Turkish Corps, has been executed by order of Hassan Izzat for the mistakes made at Karaurgan. His execution has caused much dissatisfaction among Turkish officers.

A telegram from Belgrade states that Austrian and German troops are continually arriving at Orsova

where they are actively preparing for another invasion of Serbia. The Austrians have closed the Rumanian frontier in the region of Czikszoroda and Ginoska owing to military preparations in these districts.

TWO INDIAN HEROES.

VICTORIA CROSSES FOR SEPOYS.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]
London, Jan. 26.

Up to the present two Indian soldiers have gained the Victoria Cross. The first, a Sepoy in the 12th Baluchis, was the sole survivor of a gallant machine gun section, which fought to the last and inflicted immense losses on the enemy.

The second, a Sepoy of the 39th Garhwalis, won this distinction when a part of the British trenches were occupied by the Germans. Traverse after traverse of captured trenches was stormed and this heroic Sepoy was always first in the attack and although wounded he only fell when the trenches had been entirely taken.

SOLIDARITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY MR. LEWIS HARCOURT.

London, Jan. 26.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in London this afternoon on the wonderful work done by the Empire during the war, acknowledged the deep debt of gratitude owed to every corner of the British Dominions for its unexampled response to the needs of the Motherland. There had been no sacrifice in men, money or material which seemed too great.

He paid a heartfelt tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the Dominions, specially remarking that none had rendered greater services than the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt eulogized the very gallant services and the munificent gifts of India and Ceylon, while, he said, the Mother Country had also reaped a great reward from the Crown Colonies and the great tropical territories where it had respected the sentiments and customs of the inhabitants. These, on the west of Africa and on the east coast, had contributed splendid men and contributions as had all the British possessions in the uttermost parts of the earth.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA.

WILD REPORTS IN PEKING.

Peking, Jan. 27.

Wild reports continue to circulate in Peking regarding the alleged

Japanese demands from China which, in the absence of definite news, are feeding the imaginations of certain sections of the public, who are becoming convinced that a grave crisis has arrived.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese authorities refrain from all communications on the subject, but it is generally believed that Japan has demanded an extension of the lease of Port Arthur to ninety-nine years; extensive mining and industrial rights in Shantung; extensive mining concessions in Kiangsi, Anhui, and Hunan; certain industrial rights in South Manchuria and Southern Mongolia; a railway concession in Southern Mongolia; a concession for the construction of a railway from Lungkow to Wehsien; and for certain other railways.

There is reason to believe that the Japanese demands are made partly on behalf of Okura & Co. and partly for the China-Japanese Industrial Corporation, which bears a partial Chinese character.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

LORD ROBERTS'S GRANDSON.

London, Jan. 21.

A grandson has been born to Lord Roberts, his daughter Lady Edwina Lewin having given birth to a son.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF COCHIN-CHINA.

Paris, Jan. 23.

M. Pierre Baudot, the late Minister of Marine, has been appointed Governor of Cochin-China.—Reuter.

MONGOL BANDITS.

Peking, Jan. 23.

A message has been received from Dolonor stating that the recent report of the looting of that town is incorrect, but the local officials anticipate trouble with Mongol bandits, who are active in the north and west of Chinpeng, peace negotiations having failed.—Reuter.

THE GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA.

London, Jan. 24.

M. Roume, formerly Governor of French West Africa, not M. Baudin, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.—Reuter.

NEW LIBERAL WHIP.

London, Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that Mr. J. W. Gulland, Junior Lord of the Treasury and Scottish Whip since 1909, succeeds the late Mr. Percy Illingworth as Chief Government Whip.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.

Lisbon, Jan. 25.
The Cabinet has resigned.—
Reuter.

ARCTIC COLD IN HARBIN.

Harbin, Jan. 25.
Harbin is suffering from a spell of the coldest weather ever known here. Minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit has been registered.—Reuter.

ITALY AND TURKEY.**FRESH REPRESENTATIONS TO THE PORTE.**

Harbin, Jan. 25.
The "*Corriere d'Italia*" states that the Hodeida incident has not yet been settled. The Headmen in Yemen refused to obey the orders issued by the Porte.

The Italian Foreign Office has instructed the Italian Ambassador in Constantinople to make fresh and energetic representations and to demand the removal of the Headmen in question.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.**MR. A. ELDER.**

London, Jan. 25.
The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Elder, the shipowner.—
Reuter.

THE CHINESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peking, Jan. 27.
Sun Pao-chi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is being transferred to the position of head of the Audit Bureau. Lu Cheng-hsing, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resume that office.—From Our Own Correspondent.

BRITISH LOAN TO RUMANIA.

London, Jan. 27.
Arrangements have been made for the Bank of England to advance Rumania £5,000,000 against Rumanian Treasury Bills. A Rumanian Finance Commission has been in London for some weeks past.—
Reuter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. E. Des Vaux has been appointed Secretary of the Hongkong Club.

Mr. E. S. LITTLE left Shanghai on Sunday on a visit to the province of Yunnan.

Mrs. Percy Lavers returned from Hongkong last Friday by the P.M.S. Manchuria.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg returned to Shanghai last Friday from Hongkong by the P.M.S. Manchuria.

ACCORDING to official returns, the number of people killed in the earthquake in Italy is now estimated at 33,500.

A MAP of the United Kingdom, published in the Berlin "*Lokalanzeiger*" places the Mersey in the west of Ireland.

THE "*Law Journal*" announces that no fewer than 550 barristers have joined his Majesty's forces. Among them are eight K.C.'s.

COL. L. C. KOE, commandant of the British Legation Guard, accompanied by Mrs. Koe, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday from Peking.

Mr. A. W. Pontius, formerly American-Consul General at Newchwang, is at present in Shanghai en route for Foochow, to which place he has been transferred.

THE following have been elected to form the Chinkiang British Municipal Council for 1915: Messrs. G. E. J. Rose, H. Balean, C. Lee and A. H. Rasmussen.

THREE Chinese have been executed by order of the Arsenal authorities for having taken part in armed robberies recently in Woosung and Wuchang Roads.

A BRITISH concert party under Mr. Seymour Hicks left London on December 27, with the permission of the military authorities, to give concerts for the troops in France.

Mr. D. C. Dick, Engineer in Chief to the Chinese Customs, has been transferred from the class of Associate Members to that of Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

THE Germans are daily placarding the occupied Polish towns and villages with bulletins of alleged great victories and huge numbers of prisoners, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

DIVINE service was held on Wednesday morning at the Town Hall in honour of the German Emperor's birthday, and was attended by the local German community.

THE American House of Representatives on the 14th instant, adopted the Naval Committee's programme providing for the construction of two battleships, six destroyers, and seventeen submarines yearly.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Stella May, eldest daughter of Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, and Lady May, to Lieutenant Philip de Fonblanque, Royal Engineers.

WITH reference to the delivery of newspapers to Tsingtao, we are informed by the Japanese Postmaster in Shanghai that newspapers are now being sent to Tsingtao exclusively by ship, and not by daily train.

THE Rubber Growers' Association announces the presentation of

hot-water bottles to various London and other hospitals. The Association has been asked to supply the Royal Flying Corps with rubber boots.

MR. AND MRS. M. OPPENHEIMER, of Rangoon, have contributed a complete outfit for fifty beds for wounded soldiers returning from East Africa and the Persian Gulf, in response to Sir Pardey Lukis's appeal.

A SCHEME has been undertaken by the London and South-Western Railway Company to cultivate sugar-beet on a large and comprehensive scale in Surrey, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Reuter's Chengtu correspondent telegraphed on Sunday that the Civil Governor had left for Chungking on a tour of inspection. It is presumed that he will settle financial matters and open a bank at Chungking.

W. ROLLASON, once a clerk in Messrs. Weatherby and Son's office, riding some score and more winners under National Hunt Rules, has been made a bombardier in Kitchener's Army. He is with his regiment in training at Lewes.

THE veteran Russian war correspondent, Nomirovitch Dantchenko, who is at the front, describes the advances of the Germans in dense formation, with bands playing, thus creating, as they imagine, a "moral effect" among the Russians.

THE Japanese battlecruiser Haruna built at the Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, has been undergoing speed trials in the Pacific outside the Kii Channel. She steamed successfully in the heavy weather experienced last week and completed her trials.

It is reported that the King has under consideration the creation of a new Order, to be called the Order of King George, the medals of which may be awarded to officers and men among our Allies for distinguished conduct in the field.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements has issued a list of persons who have been granted commissions, persons who have enlisted, and Government servants whose services have been lent to the Imperial Government. The list includes over 300 names.

IN view of the attempt made by the German and Austrian Consuls-General to oust Mr. Siffert from the position of Senior Consul, it is interesting to note from this week's Municipal Gazette that Mr. Siffert has resumed the duties of that post with effect from January 21.

MR. R. A. WILLIAMS, a member of the staff of the Municipal Council Electricity Department, left for home on Monday by the P. & O.

S. Nubia. He has been recommended for a commission in the army. Mr. Williams was given a very cordial "send-off" by his colleagues.

In honour of its being the German Emperor's birthday one worthy German resident flew the German flag on Wednesday—and only discovered that he had got it upside down just as a rescue party was being arranged in the neighbourhood to inquire whether he needed any assistance.

A SUMMARY order of the Berlin Chief of Police reveals the fact that there is a large traffic in breastplates for German soldiers. As some of these have "been a source of danger through splintering" those sold in future must have a "military guarantee of their protective qualities."

COMMENTING on the statement made by the American Secretary of State that 350,000 troops could be mobilized in one night, Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, said that such troops would be nothing more than a mere rabble. He added that urgent measures should be taken in regard to national defence.

In a letter to Mr. Walter Rea, Member of Parliament for Scarborough, the Prime Minister announces that the Government has resolved to provide relief from Imperial funds in respect of damage to persons and property sustained in the recent bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby and the Hartlepool.

THE Whangpoo Conservancy Board has been requested by the Kuangtung Conservancy Bureau to allow its Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Von Heidenstam, to make an inspection of and give advice on the conservancy of the West River. Accordingly Mr. Von Heidenstam left Shanghai for Canton last Sunday.

THE Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce having collected samples of hundreds of Japanese manufactures which can be substituted for European goods now imported, it is proposed to hold a travelling exhibition of the collection in the various prefectures, with lectures on economics and industry.

A SPECIAL general meeting of "A" Co., British, The Mih-ho-loong Rifles, was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, at which the new rules and regulations were submitted, and adopted with slight alterations. Major H. W. Pitcher presided. The rules have been based upon the old existing ones, and have been brought up-to-date.

MR. H. E. C. PERRY-AYSOUGH, of the Chinese Postal Service, who left Foochow a few weeks ago for England, has been given a Captain-

cy in the Connaught Rangers, and a postcard received from him in Shanghai on Wednesday shows that he is already at the front. Mr. Perry-Ayscough had already seen active service in Africa.

ABOUT 250 Chinese seamen who had been attached to foreign ships, and who have been thrown out of employment, owing, it is said, to their vessels being either sunk or seized, have arrived in Calcutta from Bombay. These men who are reported to be stranded have been taken charge of by the several Chinese clubs in Calcutta.

THE Japanese South Sea Squadron, under the command of Admiral Yamaya, returned to Yokosuka on the 17th instant. In an audience given by the Emperor, Admiral Yamaya described the proceedings of the squadron in occupying the Marshall, Caroline, and other groups and on the general operations of the squadron.

THE "*Courier d'Haiphong*" reports that Mr. Jardin, in the company of Sir Richard Dane, killed an elephant and wild bull in the district of Hatinh (Tokin). After the elephant had been shot a herd came up and charged the hunters, who had to run for shelter. The next day they were able to return with coolies and approach the carcase.

WHILST guarding a railway bridge at Working, Private Edward Taylor, of the Surrey National Reserve, was struck on the head by the engine of a passing train and received injuries which have since proved fatal. Deceased was a Dorking postman, and had previously served in the Royal Field Artillery. He leaves a widow and one child.

FROM private sources the "*P. & T. Times*" learns that there is every likelihood of Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G., returning to Tientsin and resuming the office of H. M.'s Consul-General. It will be remembered that Mr. Fulford's state of health when he left for home was such that fears were entertained that he would be compelled to resign from the service.

THE curious by-election in the Tullamore division of King's County was the first actual Parliamentary contest for over six months. The last polling was that at Ipswich a week before Whit-Sunday. But for the war there would, of course, have been several interesting fights. There have now been thirty-four unopposed returns during the present Parliament, as against seventy contests.

The formation of a Russian company of the S.V.C. has been under consideration for some little time and has now been decided upon. The arrangements for its inauguration being near completion. The usual application has been made

to the Municipal Council and the company will no doubt be fully established within a few weeks. At present between forty and fifty Russians have joined.

"BRUSSELS is now entirely mined and ready to be blown up the very minute we are obliged to retire." These are the exact words that were used by a German major to a lady Belgian who has just reached Paris. The officer added, "I don't believe we shall ever have to evacuate Belgium, but if we must do so, the world will realize that Louvain was just a single flower; Brussels will be the bouquet."

Two Indian watchmen, Habil Gul and Abdulla, were charged at H.M. Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. G. W. King, with being concerned together in assaulting and beating Kadar Khan, by striking him about the body with sticks in Nanking Road at 2 p.m. on the 20th instant. The complainant informed his worship that he did not wish to proceed with the charge, and the prisoners were accordingly dismissed.

THE Russian Consul at Beirut, who, with the Consuls at Aleppo, Damascus, and other Syrian towns has safely arrived at Odessa, has brought a copy of an order by Zekki Pasha to the effect that in the event of a bombardment of the coast three Europeans would be killed for every Turk, and it is furthermore declared that the Government disclaimed responsibility should a massacre of Christians take place.

DETAILS have been submitted to the Thames Conservancy of a new bridge at Windsor, to replace the Albert Bridge. The plans now agreed to by the local authorities and Government Department provide for a new two-span bridge. An original design had to be revised because the Crown authorities objected that the scheme would obstruct the view through the archway from the Royal apartments of Windsor Castle.

THE position of Armenians in England is somewhat embarrassing, for though technically Turkish subjects, their hostility to the Porte is well known. They hope that the Government will do what it is understood has been done in France—issue a declaration that they are not alien enemies—and with this view the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester—where there are many Armenians—has forwarded a memorial to the Home Office.

A TELEGRAM from London, dated January 18, published by the "*Japan Chronicle*" states that a painful impression has been produced in Christian countries by the statement that Nazareth, the birthplace of Jesus, is being fortified. The credulity of the Moslem popula-

tion is being worked upon by the statement that the German Emperor is descended from a sister of Mohammed and that at the conclusion of the war he will make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

EARLY on Tuesday morning, just before the departure of the C.M.S. Chiyuen for Canton, River Police officers boarded the vessel and arrested a woman in charge of three kidnapped boys. The woman has been handed over to the City authorities. Later in the morning, a detective employed by the Anti-Kidnapping Society, rescued three little girls who were hidden amongst some cargo on the str. Sikiang. The children were taken to a shelter in the city.

THE appointment of Sir Arthur MacMahon to succeed Lord Kitchener in Egypt brings yet another eminent personage who began life as a soldier into that important position. Lord Cromer was a gunner when his talents for finance and administration were discovered. Lord Kitchener, of course, was a sapper. Sir Arthur began with a line regiment ("the King's") before going into the Indian Army and the "political." Only Sir Eldon Gorst represented the civilian.

A TELEGRAM from the Hokkaido Government to the Japanese Home Office states that a heavy snow-storm has been experienced in the Hokkaido and that the railway service between Otaru and Hakodate has been interrupted. In the neighbourhood of Iwanai snow covers the ground to depths of from six to fifteen feet; The collapse of houses under the weight of snow is reported, and at the Iwanai colliery a house was crushed by an avalanche, three persons being killed.

ACCORDING to a letter from Russia there is not only no vodka to be had, but no beer and no wine, even in the clubs. The nearest approach to a "drink" is kvass. Kvass is a national beverage of Russia and Eastern Europe which is technically alcoholic but practically tetotal. It contains only from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of alcohol. Kvass is made by soaking rye bread or meal made from wheat, rye, or barley in water, adding sugar and fruit, and fermenting the liquid.

THE house committee on naval affairs of the American Senate, on January 12 authorized the abolition of the navy retiring Board, familiarly known as the "plucking" board, and the reinstatement of officers retired by the Board. The committee also authorized the temporary grades of admiral and vice-admiral for the commanders of the second Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets. These grades are to hold only while the officers are actually in command of these squadrons.

THE recruits of the 7th Manchester Regiment (now in Egypt) are drawn largely from lacrosse circles, and through the medium of the major have been able to bring their crosses out with them. The natives who do their washing are said to have been highly puzzled. They have seen cricket and football—in fact, it takes the regiment all its time to beat them at football,—but lacrosse is quite beyond them, though "Friday," the gaffer of the troupe, is becoming quite an expert in cross-handling by this time.

THE story is going the rounds that the new German Minister to China, Herr von Hintze, while passing through Tientsin on his way up to the capital intended to buy some newspapers to read while on the train. With an unaccountable lack of tact and business acumen, says the "P. & T. Times," the itinerant news-vendor at the station thrust under the nose of the Minister a copy of Tientsin's newest paper, on the cover of which were emblazoned the flags of the Allies! It is credibly reported that no bargain was struck.

A BRITISH steamer recently arrived at Sasibo with 6,000 tons of Welsh coal as a present from the British Navy to the Japanese Navy. says the "Japan Chronicle." Public attention having been called to the matter, the Vice-Minister of the Navy is quoted as saying that the coal was a gift from the Allied Navy but not specially as a New Year compliment. This is not the first time, said the Vice-Minister, that the Japanese Government had received such a present from the British Navy and the latter had been given similar tokens of friendship by Japan.

At the U. S. Court for China on the 22nd instant, Mr. C. W. Rankin was admitted to practice before the Court. A recommendation was made to the Court by the committee of the American Bar Association that Mr. Rankin be licensed to practise, but in order to make the records of the Court complete they suggested that he should file a certificate from the U. S. Court of Tennessee. They were quite satisfied with the papers which Mr. Rankin had submitted, and the suggestion was made simply to keep the records complete.

THE "Intransigent" reproduces the telegram which was sent by the French General Foch to General Joffre on September 9, when the battle of the Marne seemed to be turning in favour of the Germans:

My right wing is being crushed; my left wing is being crushed; I am nevertheless hammering at the centre. General Foch's manoeuvring, which has probably no precedent in military history, was so successful in this battle that the German

centre under the Crown Prince had to retire before the French onslaught, obliging both wings to do the same.

THE Japanese battle-cruiser Kirishima just built at the Mitsu Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, was put through her speed trials on the 19th instant outside Nagasaki Bay. The result showed that she is capable of exceeding her designed speed of 27 knots. She will undergo a torpedo firing test next month in Chinkai Bay, Korea, and gun tests in Hiroshima Bay. She is to be delivered to the Navy on March 19 next after testing the boilers and engines. The bunker capacity of the ship is 3,000 tons, sufficient for a month's navigation at an economical speed.

The "Kobe Yushin" states that last month a Korean living on the vicinity of Koufengtze, Manchuria, was murdered by Chinese, who made off with his property. As the result of investigations made by the Japanese authorities it has been found that the murder was the outcome of violent anti-Japanese sentiments among the Chinese. The Foreign Office has lodged a protest with the Chinese authorities at Newchwang through the Japanese Consul there. The Chinese authorities are said to have pretended not to know anything of the murder, and the Japanese Government has made further strong representations to the Chinese authorities.

AMONGST the passengers who left Shanghai on Monday by the P. & O. S. Nubia were Col. and Mrs. L. C. Koe, Major and Mrs. Cochrane, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Powell and Mr. L. N. F. Mackinnon. Mrs. Powell, whose concert on Sunday evening was so much enjoyed is on her way to join her husband in India. The other passengers are bound for England whence Col. Koe, Major Cochrane, Dr. Shaw and Mr. L. N. F. Mackinnon will, it is expected, in due course proceed to the front. They received an enthusiastic send-off from the Customs Jetty from a large number of friends.

OUR Mukden correspondent writes:—We are having a bitterly cold winter, which is very hard on the very poor. The Civil Governor has organized "soup kitchens" and other relief for those in distress in this city. Fuel is very expensive, as owing to the land being covered with ice and snow almost continuously since November 1, no grass or rubbish—the usual fuel of the very poor—can be raked up and brought to market. Sorghum or large millet, the staple food of the poor, owing to the wet autumn, was not properly harvested and is not nearly so heating and nourishing as it usually is.

THE 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchi regiment which

was in the Far East recently, has the honour of being the first Indian regiment in the fighting line on the Continent, and the additional honour of having one of its members the first Indian winner of the Victoria Cross. A detachment of the regiment manning a gun in the trenches on October 30 last refused to retire, and with the exception of one man—Private Khuka Dad—the detachment was destroyed. Khuka Dad has since received the V.C. for his valour in sticking by his gun till he was bayoneted by the Germans.

A REMARKABLE death-bed ceremony was performed recently at Haslingden, Lancashire. Mr. L. A. Glover, a master printer and well-known tradesman of the town, was to have been installed in the usual way as Worshipful Master of the Amity Lodge of Freemasons, but he was critically ill and could not leave his bed. The members of the lodge, anxious that Brother Glover should not be deprived of the highest honour their lodge had to bestow, proceeded to his house, and while he was lying on his death bed went through the ceremony of installing him Worshipful Master.

WAR is costing Germany £2,000,000 a day, Austria-Hungary £1,000,000, and the Allies £4,500,000, according to Professor Julius Wolf, of the Charlottenburg Technical College, who has just issued a brochure on the financial aspects of the modern Armageddon. The economist states that the Franco-Prussian, Russo-Turkish, Russo-Japanese, and Boer wars demonstrated that the cost of modern warfare worked out at about 6s. per man per day, but declares that it is not possible to-day to estimate a lower cost than 7s. Professor Wolf arrives at a total of £229,250,000 as the cost of the war per month to all the belligerent States by assuming that armies aggregating 20,500,000 men are now in the field.

A CHARACTER sketch of General Joffre depicts him as doing much of his work at night. In this respect he resembles Napoleon. In his memoirs the Baron de Méneval describes how, on the Emperor's arrival in camp, the first duty of his topographer, Bachelier d'Albe, was to instal his master's study by spreading out the maps and the Emperor's travelling library. The maps were constantly kept up to date by marking them with pins with varicoloured heads. On these Napoleon would work until far in the night, and in the small hours of the morning, when late information was received. "Call d'Albe and wake everybody," he would sometimes call out at 1 or 2 a.m., and then dictate until dawn.

We have received from the Commercial Press, Ltd. a copy of 'The

Far Eastern Exchange Tables' worked out by Mr. F. X. Sequira. The author's aim in publishing this work, which is already well known, is to eliminate the labour involved in converting the different currencies quoted by the local banks into the Dollar or Tael, thus making it an indispensable ready reckoner for every desk where accurate and rapid calculation of all the currencies is considered a matter of valuable importance. A "Ready Reckoner" it certainly is, admirably got up and in the highest degree useful. Mr. Sequira is to be congratulated on furnishing both business offices and private persons with a book which will save them an infinity of time and trouble.

THE following has been received by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative Japanese source: "With reference to the suggestion made in the French Press of the possible intervention of Japanese troops in the European theatre of war, it may be observed in the first place that such a question has never come up for discussion. Even if it did it is highly problematical whether it could be realized in view of the technical and financial difficulties involved. Japan, it must be remarked, like her Ally, is still at war with Germany, and in point of fact continues her co-operation with the Allies. The Japanese people have no doubt at all of the final issue of the war. The victory of the Allies is a matter of supreme interest for Japan, who is as enthusiastic as the Western nations in seeking the attainment of their common object."

THE committee of the Customs Club are to be highly congratulated on the success of the smoking concert given in the club premises on Saturday night. Over 200 members and friends attended, and there was not a dull moment throughout the whole of the evening. The programme was most enjoyable, those contributing to it being Messrs. G. B. Stormes, C. J. Roe, V. A. Maunder, Hewan Thompson, H. W. Lucas and G. Sherman, the latter of whom took the place of Mr. H. S. Hayward, who was unable to appear on account of illness. Among the guests present were Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. D. C. Dick and Mr. R. Wade, and during the evening Mr. C. P. Dawson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the entertainers, and also referred to those members of the club who had left for the war. He wished them a safe return. The staging had been arranged by Mr. Lucas, and he is to be complimented upon the fine effect produced.

A serious attack on a police officer by members of a gang awaiting trial for armed robbery is reported

from Sinza. Before going off duty on Wednesday night, the officer in charge, Sgt. Foley, visited the cells as usual. On entering the cell in which the robbers were confined, he received a violent blow on the head, one of the prisoners striking him with a piece of wood wrenched from a plank bed. Fortunately, the officer was not stunned by the blow and was able to defend himself, which he did vigorously pending the prompt arrival of other officers to assist him. The outbreak was soon quelled, and after Sgt. Foley's injury had received temporary attention, he was taken to the General Hospital. It was there found that the wound was not serious, but he was detained. The prisoners, who could scarcely have hoped to escape even had they succeeded in getting away from the cell (a Sikh being on duty outside with a rifle and ten rounds of ammunition), will shortly reappear at the Mixed Court.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following extracts from a letter, referring to the work of a relief organization in a poor district in North London:—"The relief work is incessant; of the gifts received from various colonies the portion allotted to this district has been placed with us to dispose of. At present we have in our house forty-five sacks of potatoes, each containing 80lb. from New Brunswick, fifteen cheeses each weighing 80lb. from Quebec, sixteen cases of salmon, each containing forty-five tins, from British Columbia, and you can imagine the time that it takes to make out the various weekly parcels. Each person is allowed 1lb. cheese, 6lb. potatoes and one tin of salmon for 1/-, good value is it not? The rest of the relief is written out in coupons on local tradesmen. In addition there are the free school dinners. The dinners are going on probably throughout the Christmas holidays, and while we have a good body of workers we are really getting very tired, there is so much to think of, organize and perform, and we live in a whirl of committee meetings."

A SUCCESSFUL Café Chantant was held at the Newchwang Assembly Rooms on the 14th instant, when the sum of \$1,900 was raised for the Belgian Relief Fund. The hall was beautifully decorated, the flags of the Allies being prominently displayed. The whole of the supplies were given by members of the community and the committee was able to transfer the gross proceeds to the relief fund. The following contributed to the success of the function:—Soloists: Messdames Jones, Ohta, Philips, Messrs. Bowman, Mason, Rumilly, Frost and Maxwell. Premiere Danseuse: Mlle. Sokov. Comedians: Messrs. Bland,

Travers, Van Ess, Waddilove.
 Ventriloquist: Mr. W. Edgar.
 Instrumentalists: Mrs. Rum-
 mly, Messrs. Hubbard, Leeds,
 Parsons and Price. Farce: Mr. &
 Mrs. Clennell, Miss Van Ess.
 Waitresses: Mesdames Edgar,
 Farmer, Ford, Harris, Harley,
 Jones, Ohta, Philips, Glatz,
 MacCaslin, Van Ess, Waddilove,
 Milles, Edgar, Sokov, Van Ess.
 Waiters: Master Cooks, Messrs.
 Ford, Jackson and Waddilove.
 Barmen: Messrs. Bowman, Par-
 sons and Spedding. Floor Man-
 ager: Mr. W. A. Moller. Door-
 keeper: Mr. P. Farmer. Sweets
 and Cigars: Masters Clennell, Dal-
 ton and Hunt.
 ment.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 27, 1915, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1915.	1914.
	\$	\$
Gross receipts..	22,520.82	26,649.98
Loss by cur- rency depre- ciation	5,874.67	898.93
Effective re- ceipts	16,643.33	20,751.02
Percentage of loss by cur- rency depre- ciation ...	.06	23.23
Car miles run	60,830	61,873
Passenger car- ried	1,016,327	1,068,922

SHANGHAI NAVY LEAGUE.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTION TO BRITISH FLEET.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night of the committee of the Shanghai branch of the Navy League, at which were present Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, and Messrs H. G. Simms, J. Prentice, E. F. Bateman, J. Osborne, E. C. Richards, and G. Lanning.

The question was discussed of a public meeting to be held in connexion with the appeal of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas for contributions to supply the Navy with an additional man-of-war. It was decided that a meeting should be called in the Town Hall as soon as possible.

THE FORMOSAN ABORIGINES.

THE COST OF SUBJUGATION.

Mr. Kameyama, Superintendent-General of the Formosan police, told a correspondent of the "Asahi," that during his tenure of office in Formosa, lasting four and a half years, he had lost no fewer than 11,000 men in the operations for the "subjugation" of the aborigines. Six thousand of these men

were army reservists, "most respectable soldiers, who sacrificed themselves for the sake of Formosa," as Mr. Kameyama expresses it.

Nor have the operations been costly in life alone. The five year subjugation scheme has entailed an outlay of ¥15,000,000, of which ¥2,000,000 annually has appeared as police expenditure, the rest being put down to other accounts.

LYCEUM THEATRE

VARIETY CONCERT.

We have received from Mr. S. J. Deeks, Hon. Secretary of the Committee organized in connexion with the Variety Concert given at the Lyceum Theatre on January 16 in aid of the British Red Cross Fund, the following statement of receipts and expenditure.

CREDIT.

By Sale of seats	\$2,362.68
By Sale of programmes, sweets photos, collections, etc	946.77
By Sale of tablecloth and autograph note	700.00
By advertisements and bar	265.00
	\$4,274.45

(signed)

S. J. DEEKS,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Certified Correct

(signed)

FREDERICK J. HOWARD,

Auditor.

DEBIT.

To Expenses	Nil
To Balance	\$4,274.45
	\$4,274.45

Shanghai, January 25

A MODEL RUSTIC CHAPEL.

Our Kachek (Hainan) correspondent writes:—

I have lately spent one week in a chapel on the border of the Loi country: this chapel, erected entirely by the local villagers of material obtained within a short distance from the village, is so unique a structure that I venture to describe it.

The wood for the supports was cut in the neighbouring forest, and set into the ground: then the bamboos for the roof were tied on with rattan, and on these were laid the leaves of the fan-leaf palm with the ragged sides turned back so that one sees only the smooth fan from the underside of the roof, and the ragged streamers are all on the outside. The walls were built after the roof was completed, and are of bamboo woven with rattan, and plastered over both inside and out with a mortar made of red earth mixed with rice straw. The floor is of earth pounded very hard and smooth. Not a nail or any other imported article in the whole structure, which is cool, clean and commodious enough to seat seventy people.

BRITISH STEAMERS AT TSINGTAO.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S CONCESSION.

In response to the wishes of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, says the "Mainichi," the Japanese Government has decided to allow a few approved British steamers to go to Tsingtao under certain conditions, and this decision has been communicated to the Military Administration Office at Tsingtao. The opening of the port to British steamers will be notified to the British Minister in Peking on receipt of an answer from the Tsingtao Military authorities.

The Tsingtao Customs question still remains unsettled; and the work of clearing mines from Kiaochow Bay is not completed. Though these and many other obstacles to navigation are still present, adds the Osaka journal, the Government has opened part of the port to certain Japanese steamers, and in view of Great Britain having participated in the attack on Tsingtao and also of the business connexions of British merchants in Shanghai and Chefoo with Tsingtao, the Japanese Government has decided to open the port to certain British steamers, as mentioned.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

MYSTERIOUS DONATIONS.

The anonymous foreigner who contributed ¥20,000 in February, 1913, in aid of the funds of the Japan Aviation Society, and a further ¥165,000 in negotiable securities in July last, has now notified his intention to remit a further ¥44,000 in negotiable securities through Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington.

This generous individual believes that the physical constitution of the Japanese is specially adapted to aviation, and he therefore wishes to develop the art in this country, says the "Japan Chronicle." According to Japanese papers, it transpires that the donor is an Englishman of American origin, named Mr. Robert T. Wanderson [? Henderson]. His home is in London but he has a business office in New York. He wished to withhold his generosity from the knowledge of the public, but unless his name has become unrecognizably mutilated by its retransliteration from the Japanese, he has not succeeded. His means being about ¥1,500,000, he cannot be described as a great financial magnate.

PLUCKY SEIZURE OF ARMED ROBBERS.

DESPERADOES WELL KNOWN.

A plucky arrest of a gang of armed robbers was effected by two

native detectives on Monday night. Suspicions had been aroused that half-a-dozen desperate characters were in a lodging house in Derpoe Road, and upon entering a room the detectives came across the men they wanted. After stating who they were, the detectives warned the inmates of the room not to move until they had been secured. Ignoring the warning, one of the men, who has since been recognized as a well-known criminal, made a dash for something under a bed, and was immediately shot by one of the detectives. The bullet entered the man's right hip, and he was later taken to hospital. The remaining members of the gang were arrested.

We understand that all the men have been concerned in some offence or other, and one of them only came out of prison a little while ago. They appeared before the Mixed Court on Tuesday, and were remanded.

SMALLPOX AMONG FOREIGNERS.

THE NEED OF VACCINATION.

The opinion prevalent in the settlement, that an unusually serious epidemic of smallpox has broken out, is wrong in one sense, right in another.

As a matter of fact, there are exceptionally few cases, so far as the actual figures show, but what must be emphasized is the number of cases among the comparatively small population of foreigners as compared with the Chinese.

During the week ended on Sunday, five cases among the foreign population of 14,600 were notified while among a population of half a million Chinese only four deaths were reported.

The percentage reveals the great need that exists for vaccination amongst foreigners, particularly among those of the poorer classes and those who are in daily contact with the Chinese. The effect of the vaccination crusade by the Health Office with the Chinese is just making itself felt, and it is highly satisfactory to know that as compared with a few years ago the number of cases has very considerably decreased.

We understand that a large proportion of the foreign cases notified are among comparatively new arrivals in Shanghai, and this would point to the necessity of impressing upon fresh men the advisability of getting vaccinated. The remark also applies to those older hands who have not recently been vaccinated.

INJURED INNOCENCE

In a recent issue of "*Der Türmer*," the Stuttgart monthly, Herr Klausmann asks: "Why does everybody hate Germany?" He finds the answer to be that the German

nation is the victim of a deep plot to destroy its fair name, engineered by British, Russian and French statesmen, and accomplished by a corrupt and venal Press which for twenty years has been systematically slandering the German people. Herr Klausmann says that Germany has no friends, "even the States that have declared their neutrality are unsafe and uncertain in their attitude toward us, and we cannot count on their goodwill." Yet Germany has done nothing to merit this; "we have injured no one. . . we have attended quietly and peaceably to our own business; we have been modest and reserved; we have mixed in no intrigues" etc. But the "iron ring" has closed round Germany, and its most potent instrument is a bribed Press. After all this it is not astonishing to find the admission that, now that the war has started and "it is a waste of time to attempt to influence the hostile newspapers," "the powers in Berlin are no longer blind to the advantages accruing from a friendly Press and have taken steps to ensure support in certain quarters." Is this an apology for the German campaign of lies? A different answer is given to Herr Klausmann's question, not only by Germany's enemies but also by neutrals, and it is summed up in the one word "Belgium."

MRS. POWELL'S CONCERT.

Mrs. Powell's farewell concert at the Astor Hall on Sunday night showed all that nicety of rendering and perfection of finish which her playing has accustomed the Shanghai public to expect; and if the audience was smaller than it might have been, the number of funds for which subscriptions are sought and the general need of economy fully explains the fact. The programme was excellently arranged, the whole evening a great artistic pleasure. The crispness and clarity of Mrs. Powell's playing were admirably suited to the type of music that she chose, especially in the Schumann, where her phrasing and sympathy with the different moods of the "scenes" were very fine. It was also delightful again to hear the "Rondo Capriccioso," a piece of Mendelssohn at his most captivating, too often neglected nowadays. Mme. Thue, who is in splendid voice this winter, was quite at her best. It was specially interesting to hear Professor Buck's setting of "Sweet and Low" for harp accompaniment, to which instrument both music and sentiment are well fitted. Mr. Morscher, as always, both in accompaniment and solo work, proved himself a thorough artist and received a warm welcome. In conclusion a word of farewell and many good wishes may be offered to Mrs. Powell. She has played no inconspicuous part in the musical life of

Shanghai, and she leaves behind her many friends to wish her every success in her new home.

AMERICAN INCOME TAX.

SOME POINTS IN THE NEW FORMS.

By an advertisement in the "*North-China Daily News*," American citizens are notified that the method of returning annual nett income of individuals has been revised, and that the new form may be had on application to the office of the Consul-General.

The law providing for American citizens to pay income tax was passed in 1913, and this is the first full year in which it has been in operation. The declarations have to reach the Home government before March 1.

The form is very similar to the previous one, practically the only points on which it differs being that regarding exemptions and the questions which have to be answered. The paragraph relating to exemptions states:—

An unmarried individual, or married individual not living with husband or wife, shall be allowed an exemption of \$3,000. When husband and wife live together they shall be allowed jointly a total exemption of only \$4,000 on their aggregate income. Either husband or wife may make, sign, and verify a return of their joint income. Where husband and wife have separate incomes they may make a joint return of such separate income, both subscribing to the return, or they may make separate returns of their respective incomes, but in no case shall they claim or be allowed more than \$4,000 exemption on their aggregate incomes.

The return has to be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen, having a nett income of \$3,000, or over, for the taxable year. It has also to be made by every non-resident alien deriving any nett income from property owned and business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States, by him. No specific exemption is allowed non-resident aliens.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

We have received from the President of St. John's University a copy of the prospectus for the academic year. This booklet shows what wonderful progress has been made since St. John's College was founded in 1879 by the late Rt. Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky, D.D., Bishop of Shanghai. Originally the institution was formed by the amalgamation of two boarding schools of the protestant Episcopal Church, in Shanghai. The American Board of Missions pledged a yearly sum for the maintenance of the institution, and, the Jessfield site having been purchased, the first college building

was erected, the corner stone being laid on Easter Monday in 1879.

The College opened with seventy students. In 1882 an English department was added and in 1892 the original college building was replaced by the present quadrangle, at a cost of G. \$20,000, of which G.\$19,000 was raised in the United States. The institution grew rapidly, new buildings were erected and in 1906 the college was incorporated under the laws of the United States in the District of Columbia as St. John's University, and is now, by its charter, authorized to confer upon its graduates the degrees conferred by universities in the United States.

Room for further expansion became more urgent and the property and residence known as "Unkaza" were purchased in 1911. In 1913, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., the President, the alumni, students and friends raised a sum of G.\$10,000 for university expansion, and this gift is now being used for the erection of a new library building.

St. John's has made remarkable progress and there is considerable evidence of still further expansion. The large number of applications for admission and the successes of the students are proof of the appreciation of the work of the institution for the young men of China.

RELIEF WORK IN MUKDEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mukden, Jan. 19.

Friday, January 15, will be marked as a "red letter" day in the local calendar for it was the occasion of the first public concert that has ever been given in Mukden in English. The concert was arranged in aid of the Belgian Refugees' Fund and realized the handsome sum of gold Yen 800. It took place in the new hall of the Manchurian Missions Theological College under the patronage of Mrs. O'Brien Butler, wife of H. M. Consul-General, and was a decided success. The College hall had been tastefully decorated by Mrs. Harker Taylor, Mrs. T. D. Moorhead undertaking the arrangement and sale of refreshments. Every item on the programme given below was thoroughly enjoyed.

PART I.

- 1.—Pianoforte Duet—2nd Symphony...Haydn
Mrs. O'Brien Butler & Miss Moorhead.
- 2.—Song—Shinmates o' mine...Sanderson
Mr. F. Boulton.
- 3.—Humorous Song—Roaming in the Gloom
Mr. H. W. Murray.
- 4.—Violin Solo—(a) Romance (b) Berceuse...Nachez: Neruda
Mr. D. Braikovsky.
- 5.—Song—Say not the struggle naught availeth
Mrs. R. Howard Mole.
- 6.—Song—The Bell at Sea...Adams
Dr. D. S. Robertson.

- 7.—National War Songs and Dance—Trans-Baikalian Cossacks
(by kind permission of Col. Blonsky).
- 1.—Song—The King's Minstrel...Pinsuti
Mr. V. J. S. Rumble.

PART II.

- 2.—Violin Solo—Madrigale...Simonetti
Mr. D. Braikovsky.
- 3.—Song with Violin obligato—La Serenata...Baraga
Mr. O'Brien Butler.
- 4.—Monologue—A Fallen Star
...Albert Chevalier
Mr. B. A. Pritchard.
- 5.—Song—Glorious Devon...German
Mr. F. Boulton.
- 6.—Song—Off to Philadelphia...Haynes
Mr. J. C. McCutcheon.
- 7.—Song—"It's a Long way to Tipperary"
Mr. F. Boulton.
Finale Highland Airs
Mr. H. W. Murray.

FIRES.

On Saturday morning a telephone message was received at the Central Fire station reporting a fire at No. 634 North Honan Road, a Chinese dwelling house. Members of companies Nos. 2, 4 and 7 turned out and on arrival found a quantity of straw in a outhouse at the rear of the main building on fire. Owing to the straw being so packed it was some time before the fire was extinguished, but a good "stop" was effected though the flames went through the roof of the outhouse and threatened the front premises. The buildings were insured for Tls. 6,000, but the damage done amounted to only Tls. 50.

At 3.49 a.m. on Monday the watchman on the Central Bell Tower reported a fire in the direction of North Honan Road. The Hongkew station was informed and No. 2 Company turned out, but discovering that the fire was well beyond the Settlements limits, returned to station. The fire was near the water tower, North Honan Road extension, and three shops were destroyed.

ABOUT 8 p.m. on Monday the Fire Brigade received a call to an outbreak which had occurred at the corner of Chihli Road. It was found that a cotton shop was on fire. The contents blazed furiously for a time, and it was at first thought that a serious conflagration would result. The brigade, however, despite the difficulty experienced in reaching the fire, quickly extinguished the flames, and before much damage was done.

THE Fire Brigade received a call shortly after half past seven on Tuesday night to a fire at 1112 Nanking Road, a large piece goods store. The central companies turned out, and it was found that the fire was on the top of some shelves under the roof of the first floor. The outbreak was practically extinguished by the inmates, but the Dudge Co. were left to clear matters up. The police are in-

quiring into the circumstances, as malice against the inmates is suspected.

CHINA'S MODEL ARMY.

SOLEMN CEREMONY AT THE TEMPLE OF WAR.

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 18.

By order of the President, General Yin Chang, chief military aide-de-camp to the President and Commander of the Model Army Division, took his officers and soldiers to the newly-established Military Temple to worship the famous ancient Generals Kuan Yu and Yue Fei yesterday morning, and in order that they should take oath before the deceased heroes' tablets as follows:—

1. To be loyal to the Republic.
2. Obey the orders of their superiors.
3. Protect the people from outside molestation.
4. Sacrifice their lives for their country.
5. Be diligent in the performance of their duties, respect their superiors and comrades and true in speech and action.
6. Not to enter into any political or other parties.

After the taking of the oath, the officers and soldiers bowed down three times to the tablets of the two ancient Marshals of the Han and Sung Dynasties and returned to their barracks.

This is important because Chinese officials say that Chinese military officers and soldiers throughout the country will be made in future to swear the same oath, so that they may realize that they have dedicated their lives to the Republic when once they have enlisted. Thus does the President hope to raise the ancient martial spirit of the Chinese troops.

The Vice-Minister of the Japanese Ministry of War and Chief of the second department of the Japanese General Staff, after inspecting the Japanese troops in Shantung, arrived here via Tsinan and Tientsin yesterday and in a Presidential Mandate issued to-day they have been given the second class of the Wenhu and the Chiao Decorations.

The Chief of the Commercial Department of the Japanese Foreign Office, who arrived here a few days ago via Shantung, has left for Japan via South Manchuria. The Chinese Press is paying close attention to their movements.

"A" CO., S.V.C.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. BRAND.

An interesting presentation was made at the weekly drill parade of "A" Co., (British) S.V.C., on Monday night, when Lieut. W. Brand, who resigned his commission with the Company a little while ago, was asked to accept a silver cigar case from the present and past members of the Company. Major H. W. Piicher made the presentation, and said that Lieut. Brand joined the

Company as far back as 1898. He worked up from the ranks to the position of sergeant in No. 2 section, and so on to second-lieutenant and lieutenant. He had served in all the service the Company had seen from that date until early this year, and had always been one of the most popular officers. Major Pilcher made special reference to the splendid work done by Lieut. Brand in July, 1913, remarking that he was of exceptional use to him because the other two subalterns were away from Shanghai on leave. As a shot, Lieut. Brand was one of the best in Shanghai, and they all would remember the pains he took with the members of the Company on the range. He had won the Company's gold cross five times, and had the honour of having his name inscribed on Sir Charles Dudgeon's cup, known as the Captain's Cup, on seven occasions. Major Pilcher then made the presentation, and his call for three cheers was heartily responded to.

Lieut. Brand replied, and after expressing his sincerest thanks to the present and past members of the Company, said that everything he had done had been from a sense of duty and from the interest which he had always taken in that particular unit of the S.V.C. He urged the members to be keen and energetic, and said that the remembrance of those men who had gone to fight for their country should spur them to greater efforts in this respect. He wished the Company every possible success in the future. The parade was a special one, in that all the members turned out in full marching order. They were later inspected by Lt.-Col. Bray, who congratulated the Company on the big turn-out, and also Mr. Sergt. Monk on winning the Municipal Council Cup. He called attention to one or two improvements that might easily be made, and the Company afterwards marched round their particular district, dismissing at the Town Hall.

LOTTERY GAMBLING IN HAINAN.

THE REAL CURSE OF CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kachik, Jan. 15.

I have just returned from several weeks spent in Vang-neng District. The lottery business in this district goes on with unabated vigour. The arrival of the new magistrate, it is hoped, will put more life into the efforts to put down this wholesale gambling.

Poor farmers are selling their pigs and cows, and mortgaging their fields in the hope of getting a big haul some day: shoppers, going to market to buy provisions for the family, stake their cash and come home to eat rice without meat or vegetables: the women of one village being asked as to the

planting of their rice fields replied, "No one is interested in planting fields, we are interested only in the lottery." Children steal cash with which to buy tickets: husbands and wives come to blows over each others' losses: trouble is caused in clans by the treasurer's risking and losing ancestral funds. Suicides are numerous: a husband slapped his wife, and she, rushing out of the house, threw herself into a river not far away. Another woman having received \$100 from her husband in Singapore, lost \$90 and then loaned the remaining \$10 to her younger brother, admonishing him that, if he won, he was to return home by way of the big gate of the compound: he won, but thinking to enhance the good luck for his sister, entered the compound by the small gate, and went into the kitchen to eat his breakfast. The sister seeing him, thought of what her husband would say when he returned to find his savings all wasted, went into her bed-room and hanged herself: the younger brother found her dead when he came to tell her his luck after breakfast.

At every town and wayside inn dozens of men may be seen writing up lottery books, and every morning the whole country-side flocks to the place where the lots are drawn. All the conversation one overhears has to do with the lottery: dreams are depended upon, idols are diligently served and inquired of, the spirits in unoccupied houses are propitiated and trusted to aid the suppliant to win, and the graves of the recently departed dead are resorted to, to obtain information regarding which one of the thirty-four names to stake their money on.

There seems to be but one member of the gentry who is diligently striving to put down the evil, and to his strenuous efforts is due the fact that the northern end of the district is not in the grip of this great evil.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

Re Ritz Cafe.

The case was mentioned, in which two partners of the Ritz Café and Catering Co. are appearing for public examination.

Mr. F. A. Robinson, Acting Official Receiver, was present, together with Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, for the trustee, and Mr. Ellis, for Mr. Macguire.

Mr. White-Cooper said he was instructed to apply for an adjournment. The books were in such a state of confusion that it had been impossible for the trustee to provide the necessary materials for the examination of the partners. He was instructed that the trustee would require about three weeks, and he therefore asked for an adjournment until that time.

The case was adjourned.

Carlton Cafe v. M. L. Ballie.

This was a claim for \$19.25, being for meals supplied.

Mr. Ladow appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant being absent.

B. Inglis, usher of the Supreme Court, gave evidence of service, and judgement was given for plaintiffs, with Court fees.

Makhan Singh v. Badan Din.

This was a claim for \$30, due on a promissory note.

The defendant admitted owing the money, and judgement was given for plaintiff, the defendant being ordered to pay \$5 a month.

Shanghai, Jan. 15.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE
SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

Chow Yuen-foo v. Yu Yuen Estates, Ltd.

The plaintiff's claim was for the sum of 11s. 8,555.50, part of the balance due to him for buildings erected and completed and work and labour done and materials supplied by virtue of and in connection with a contract dated October 15, 1913 and made between himself and defendants; and for interest thereon at 7 per cent., costs, and Court fees.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for plaintiff and Mr. E. S. Moberly sell for defendants.

Mr. Bell intimated that he was prepared to submit to judgement, subject to a further amount of T's. 150 being taken off the instalments.

Mr. Teesdale said he had received no notice as to what this sum of T's. 150 related to, but he would agree to this item being taken into consideration when the two last instalments under the contract became due.

Mr. Bell agreed, and his Lordship accordingly entered judgement for plaintiff.

M. M. Tackey v. G. C. Purton.

The hearing was continued of this case, in which plaintiff sought to recover the sum of T's. 93,402, being the difference between the agreed price of ten chests of old Patna opium; costs, and such other relief as to the Court may seem meet.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the defendant. The evidence for plaintiff was con-

tinued, S. S. Somekh being examined by Mr. Wilkinson. He stated that he was one of the signatories to the combine agreement. He knew of no contracts with the Chinese being cancelled about the period in question. The market was then in a serious state. It was to the interests of both foreigners and Chinese that the returns made should be full and accurate. Witness had put off all his opium to be cleared by the combine. Witness held a power of attorney from Mr. Tackey, who had ten chests of opium in the bank on which he borrowed money and ten other chests. Messrs. Sassoon & Co., Abraham, and the Netherlands Trading Co. were agents in Shanghai for Messrs. Meyer, of Singapore, as well as Mr. Purton.

In answer to Mr. Master, witness said that although the opium trade was bad in 1912 there was no reason why a man should not take up his contracts; but a merchant could not be forced to do so, because that would have brought a crisis in the market. The opium trade got worse between August and September.

B. C. Sethna was then called, and in answer to Mr. Wilkinson, said the opium market was in a serious state at the time negotiations for the formation of the combine began. The cancellation of contracts at that time would have brought on a crisis. Cargoes were all high priced, and there had been a big drop since September, 1912.

This concluded the case for plaintiff.

Mr. Master briefly opened the case for defendant, who was then called. He stated that he was employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and had charge of the storage of opium. He had been engaged in this capacity for nine years, prior to that being engaged as the master of a vessel. Witness had been agent for Meyer & Co. since 1912. He was away at the beginning of that year, and on returning found that his assistant, Y. B. Pang, had entered into a thirty days' contract with Hung Ping-kah for the sale of ten cases of Meyer Bros.' opium. Hung did not appear to take delivery, but upon witness sending him a chit, he came to the office and said it would not be possible for him to take delivery because the market had dropped. The market had dropped about Tls. 100. Hung asked for an extension and witness granted him ten days, subject to the usual interest of Tls. 15 per chest. Witness had to send again for Hung at the end of the ten days and he again said he could not take delivery, and asked for a further extension, on the same terms as to interest. Witness

agreed, saying, not that he had written to Meyer Bros., but that he had notified Singapore. Before the end of the second ten days, Hung came back and asked for another extension, and witness agreed and communicated with Meyer Bros. This brought the extensions to thirty days. Hung failed to appear again in due course and witness had to go and find him. He said he could not take delivery, as the market was still down. About the middle of November, Hung called at witness's office on another matter of business, and he gave the same excuse for his inability to take delivery. Witness said: "It will be better if it is cancelled," whereupon Hung appeared very pleased and said he would be glad if the contract was cancelled, as the market was getting worse and worse. The first witness knew about the combine was in the middle of February, when he was asked to join and then received a circular asking him to make out a return. Witness did not understand the working of the combine, and knew nothing about it. Messrs. Meyer, to whom he wrote, did not know anything about it, but he decided to put their opium in, but he thought he might get them into trouble if he put it in as "ten chests of unsold cargo," if the combine found out about the contract which had been cancelled. He therefore put it down as "bargain cargo," but if he had understood this would be taken as acknowledging the continued existence of the contract he would not have stated it as "bargain cargo." Witness had never informed Hung that the opium was put in the combine. Hung called at his office in September and said that he wanted to take delivery, but witness pointed out that the contract had been cancelled. He seemed to think that he was still entitled to the opium, but he did not press the matter at all. Witness heard nothing more until the matter was put in the hands of solicitors. He instructed his solicitors to reply, and hearing nothing more, thought the matter was ended, until he received notice that proceedings had been instituted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson: Messrs. Jardine Matheson knew that he was selling for Meyer Bros. His appointment by Meyer Bros. was confirmed in writing. He asked them if they wished to join the combine, and as far as he remembered, they said "Yes." He knew nothing of the combine beyond the fact that things were bad and the combine might be able to improve them. He did not explain that it was Meyer Bros' contract and not his own. He did not draw interest for each extension, thinking that the money was good.

Meyer Bros. made no suggestion about cancelling the contract. They wanted delivery and cash. Witness did not report on the cancellation of the contract, because the matter was left entirely with him.

The Court adjourned.

Upon the case being resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Purton said he did not notify Meyer Brothers that the ten chests had been cancelled because he himself took up the contract. He asked them for the thirty days' delay. There was nothing on his memorandum to show that the contract had been cancelled. Witness said that in his accounts of combined sales he had put all down to unsold cargo. He did not think anything about bargain cargo, and he transmitted the money, less commission, etc., to Messrs. Meyer Bros. He received a wire from the Singapore firm asking him if the chests had been put in the combine, and witness replied that they had. He never looked upon the chests as being bargain cargo at all. He admitted that if it was really bargain cargo Singapore was getting the advantage of one of the combine sales. There had been trouble between Meyer Brothers and the combine, but it was on account of the rules. The combine were enforcing things which were not in the rules.

In reply to further questions put by Mr. Wilkinson, witness said that on March 20, 1913, he wrote to Messrs. Meyer Brothers with reference to the chests of Old Patna opium, and suggested that as the price of opium was going up the chests should be cancelled, as in that case bigger prices would be realized.

Mr. Wilkinson—How is that you came to write that if you knew you had already called that matter off some time in November?—I wrote them for the sake of themselves in the combine. At the time I wanted them to have the opium as unsold stocks.

Witness said he never allocated anything to bargain cargo; he sent it all through to Singapore. He said that the object of the combine was to get rid of the opium, not necessarily at a profit, but to save disaster.

Mr. Wilkinson then read a letter from the witness to Messrs. Meyer Brothers, dated March 20, 1913, relating to the sale of the chests, after which Mr. Wilkinson asked: Suppose prices had not gone above the bargain prices it would have been to the advantage of yourself or to Singapore to leave the ten chests as they were?—Yes.

And you had all the machinery to have it as bargain cargo. Nothing more would have to be done?—No.

A further letter was read by Mr. Wilkinson, dated February 95 and addressed to Messrs. Meyer Brothers. It referred to bargain cargo, and the witness was asked why it had not been put in the affidavit. Witness replied that he must have overlooked it.

Witness admitted that the request he received from Tackey, asking him for particulars of the marks on the opium chests, was a reasonable one as it now turned out. He did not answer the letter because he would have had to acknowledge Tackey.

Mr. Wilkinson—But this request, supposing the chests were in the combine, was quite a reasonable one?—Yes, but I was not to know that.

After further correspondence had been read, witness, in reply to Mr. Wilkinson, said that he was anxious for Messrs. Meyer Brothers to be in the defence because he was their agent. The cancellation in the pleadings was the one of November.

Mr. Wilkinson—These thirteen chests that were to be put into the combine so that peace might reign between Meyer Brothers and the combine, where were they coming from? All the opium was in Shanghai.—They were coming from Meyer Brothers' stocks held by me.

Who was going to put them up?—Meyer Brothers. The question has not been settled, and I understand it is still in abeyance.

And still you say that Meyer is a member of the combine?—Yes. If he was not I could not hold his cargo in the combine.

Mr. Wilkinson—That doesn't matter to the combine. They sell the opium and there is an end of it. If I had been so simple as to sue Meyer Brothers I might have found that they were not members of the combine; that they never acknowledged the letter which you wrote to them regarding you joining the combine, and that they agreed to the sale at Tls. 3,125 to another merchant, might I not?—Yes.

Did the Bank know that the ten chests had been sold?—Yes.

Did you ever tell them it had been cancelled?—No.

Witness added that if he had agreed to accept the Tls. 2,000 offered him, the merchant would have been entitled to take the ten chests away. He still had the chests.

In re-examination, Mr. Purton said there were many more opium chests in the godown, and the particular ten were not earmarked in any particular way. He made the return to the combine on behalf of Meyer Brothers, and it was understood by the combine that he joined as the agent of the Singapore firm. Out of a total of about 160 chests, 80 or 81 had been sold.

The case was adjourned until next day.

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

The hearing was continued.

Y. B. Pang, a clerk in Captain Purton's office, gave evidence in support of the case as stated by defendant. He said that Hung King-pah agreed to buy ten cases of opium for Tls. 3,125, and he was informed by witness that the opium belonged to Meyer Bros., of Singapore, for whom Captain Purton was agent. Captain Purton became very angry when, after the three ten-day extensions had expired, Hung finally said he was unable to pay for the opium and take delivery. Captain Purton at the last interview said the contract had better be cancelled, and Hung agreed. After a time, Hung came and applied for delivery, offering to pay interest up to date, but Captain Purton refused, pointing out that the contract had been cancelled.

In cross-examination, witness said that Captain Purton's remuneration as agent for Meyer Bros. was Tls. 10 for every chest of opium disposed of, this sum to include expenses. The family of Hung King-pah was very well off.

Mr. Wilkinson—It must be so if a Chinese witness admits it. The family being well off, do you think they would have allowed Hung King-pah to "cry-off" this contract in the way you suggest? Is that a reasonable story?

Witness—I don't know.

Counsel—Did not Hung say that he had to stick to the custom of the market, and that all deliveries were stopped?

Witness—I did not hear him say that.

Counsel—Was nothing at all paid on the opium—no "differences," interest, or godown charges?

Witness—Hung had no money to pay these things. I did not ask his father to pay for him.

Hung King-pah was recalled and questioned by his Lordship as to the interview at which (according to defendant's story) he (Captain Purton) suggested that the contract should be cancelled and that Hung King-pah very readily agreed to this. Witness said that if Captain Purton had asked him to cancel the contract he would have agreed to do so with pleasure, but Captain Purton did not do so. If the contract had been cancelled witness would have paid interest and godown charges.

This concluded the evidence and counsel addressed the Court.

Counsel for defendant said the case was much simpler than had been made out. It was perfectly clear that Captain Purton was merely acting as agent for Meyer Bros., the contract therefore being a contract between Meyer Bros. and Hung King-pah. The evidence was also clear that the contract was cancelled. The actual ten chests contracted for and to be taken from

a number of chests lying in the godown had never been selected for delivery, and therefore, counsel submitted, no property in them had passed. Hung King-pah having failed to take delivery, it was open to Captain Purton to declare the contract cancelled, and even to treat the contract as cancelled without giving formal notice of this. Counsel further contended that "specific performance" could not be claimed on unascertained goods, and if Hung King-pah had wished to make a claim upon failing to get delivery, he could only have brought an action to recover damages. Such a right to damages could not be assigned to Tackey.

The hearing was at this point adjourned until next day.

Jan. 27.

Counsel for defendant, continuing his speech, dealt further with his contention that plaintiff had no right to sue, and went on to argue that Hung King-pah had no right to sue for specific performance of the contract, but only to bring an action for damages.

His Lordship at this point observed that it was distinctly material to consider what the delivery order was exactly.

Counsel contended that the delivery order did not consist in a tangible right, being only a part of the contract. It did not make the holder any the more entitled to delivery than the contract itself did in the circumstances of the case.

His Lordship—Your argument comes to this: if you want to assign a right under a contract, you must assign that right before there has been a breach of the contract.

Counsel next dealt with the point as to whether the ten chests of opium were specified, or "ascertained," and contended that no ten chests were picked out and set aside to be allocated to the contract: no appropriation took place, and no property in them passed to the buyer.

Counsel for plaintiff then addressed the Court, and first dealing with the question as to whether or not the goods were "ascertained," said that they had always been clearly earmarked, the only "bargain cargo" stated in the particulars given to the combine being the ten chests sold to Hung King-pah. The latter knew quite well that the ten chests would be put in the combine, and that it was advisable to do so, and there was no need for consulting him about doing this. It had not been proved that defendant was agent for Meyer Bros. Had Meyer Bros. been sued, the defence would no doubt have been that Mr. Purton was not their agent, and that he had exceeded his authority in joining the combine. The assignment from Hung King-pah to Tackey was a complete and full assignment of all

rights and remedies, and for good consideration.

The hearing was further adjourned until next day.

Jan. 28.

Counsel for plaintiff, continuing his address, said that in the event of the decision being given in favour of plaintiff, specific performance of the contract would be the most appropriate remedy, as it would secure the rights of the two people before the Court and obviate the grave inconvenience which otherwise would be caused to other parties concerned. Counsel dealt at length with the question of "ascertained" goods, and the law of assignment, arguing amongst other things that, the assignment in this case being complete, the action could not be brought by the assignor.

His Lordship—It is a question of the difference between assigning the right to litigate and the right to recover what is due to a man by law.

Counsel dealt with the contention that breach of the contract had neutralized the right to an action, saying that the breach was not final and that the contract had not been set aside. Part of the contract still remained to be performed. He concluded by asking for judgement for specific performance of the contract, as modified by the combine agreement.

His Lordship reserved judgement.

Jan 28

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

Astor Grill Room v. J. L. Behan.

This was a claim for \$34.00 for food and refreshment, and money advanced.

As neither party appeared, the case was struck out.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

Rex (S.M.C.) v. R. C. Courtenay.

R. C. Courtenay, single and described as unemployed, living at the Hotel des Colonies, was charged with having, on December 1, 1914, at Shanghai, being entrusted by the Shanghai Municipal Council, Health Department, with the sum of \$439.30 in order that he might pay certain Chinese employees of the Health Department, fraudulently converted the same to his own use and benefit.

Det.-Inspector J. Burnside appeared on behalf of the Police, the accused being represented by Mr. J. H. Teesdale.

Evidence of arrest was given by Inspector Burnside, who said that when he arrested Courtenay on Monday in Szechuen Road he said: "When I left Shanghai on that

day I was absolutely Shanghai. I am not by any means a teetotaler, and when I came to my senses I was in Tsinanfu."

Mr. Teesdale applied for a remand, and this was granted until Friday morning. Bail was fixed in the sums of \$250 by the accused himself and two sureties of \$500 each.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

Before Hon. C. S. LOBINGIER,

An Interesting Application.

An application of more than usual interest was made by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper. He said it was an application on behalf of a Chinese named Tin King-cheng, and it was a matter of urgency in his client's interests. His client was the owner of a cargo of salt which was lying on a ship chartered by an American citizen named Tenny, who carried on business under the firm name of Hansen & Co. The firm had not paid to the owners of the steamer, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the charter money, so they had refused to allow his client's cargo to be discharged. The result was that the cargo was lying up river and very heavy expenses were being incurred for lighterage, demurrage and other charges, while the Government officials to whom the salt was consigned were clamouring for their cargo and threatening all kinds of claims if it was not delivered.

He was informed that the firm of Hansen & Co. had some difficulty in meeting the amount due for the charter money, but the sum of \$5,000 had been deposited with the owners, and, if that were released, his client would pay the balance and in that case the charterers would have their charter money paid and his client could get his cargo delivered. He therefore asked the Court to have Mr. Tenny summoned as early as possible to show cause why the cargo should not be delivered, the charter money being provided by the surrender of the deposit and the balance being provided by his client.

His Honour (Judge Lobingier), said that the rules of the Court allowed a defendant twenty days to answer.

Mr. White-Cooper—The charges by then will have amounted to a very considerable item. The lighterage dues alone are \$250. Counsel continued that proceedings were taken against one of the partners of Hansen & Co. in the Danish Court, but they were told that they would not result in any pecuniary satisfaction, hence the proceedings against the American partner.

His Honour said his notice had been called to special rules which

provided that, upon an affidavit setting forth the circumstances of urgency being given, an order of the Court might be issued summoning the defendant within a shorter time than the specified twenty days.

Mr. White-Cooper undertook to file the necessary petition, together with an affidavit, his Honour intimating that, if he was satisfied the matter was an urgent one, the case could be called on shortly.

U. S. v. Peter A. Grimes.

Peter A. Grimes made another appearance, this time on a charge of escaping from the custody of a gaoler.

Dr. F. E. Hinckley, District Attorney, appeared to prosecute, and the accused was not represented.

The accused said he had not had an opportunity of filing a demurrer to the information which had been laid, and he did not feel disposed to ask counsel to represent him.

Dr. Hinckley said that the accused was arrested as an escaped convict with reference to a commitment for three years from March 9, 1914. He had been out of custody for some time, and it seemed that some order of the Court with reference to that time of absence was requested in order that justice might be done.

His Honour said that if the accused could not afford to employ counsel, one would be provided for him, and his Honour appointed Mr. Davies.

The case was then adjourned.

Jan. 27.

The hearing was continued.

Dr. F. E. Hinckley, District Attorney, prosecuted, the accused being represented by Mr. J. B. Davies.

Evidence of arrest was given by Mr. Wilson, and W. B. Kilgore also gave evidence, the nature of which was the same as that given by him a short time ago.

Peter A. Grimes, during the course of his evidence, said that he did not escape from the custody of Kilgore. While they were in Nagasaki they both agreed that he should go free, and they found a man whom he took to be a Swede, who was willing to go to St. Quentin in his (Grimes's) place. They later on came across another man who was willing to act as substitute, and this person was eventually handed over to the authorities on the transport. The whole plan of the substitution was suggested by Kilgore, and was carried out in conjunction with him. After leaving the saloon where the arrangements were made, Kilgore, the Swede and himself went on board the transport. Kilgore went to see the officer commanding the transport, and after Kilgore stating that the Swede was the man to be taken to St. Quentin, he was placed in the

guard house. Kilgore and the witness then went to the Cliff Hotel, where they met a Japanese secret service man who had been following them from the first night they landed in Japan, and whom they had "lost" several times. He seemed to be a little upset because he had not seen them that day. They took train at Yokohama, witness remaining in Japan until January 18. On October 10 or 11 witness heard that Kilgore was in trouble, and that the authorities in Shanghai were waiting for him (Grimes), to return. Witness wrote a letter to the American Consul-General surrendering any right which he might have to contest extradition, and on January 8 he received a reply to the effect that he was not to think of attempting another escape. He was to return to Shanghai, where his case would be re-opened and his sentence reduced. He told the Consul-General that any such promises were absurd.

Dr. Hinckley objected to this evidence unless the letters which the witness received were produced.

Continuing, the witness said that he returned voluntarily to Shanghai. He was not in custody on board the ship, or under any restraint.

In cross-examination, the accused said he did not leave the ship on his journey from Japan to Shanghai because he did not wish to. When they were at Kobe and Moji a Japanese police officer came on board and said he could go on shore with him. He was told that a private person had paid his passage money to Shanghai.

Dr. Hinckley: Do you know who actually paid for your passage?—Yes, a person advanced the money on receiving a letter from you.

The witness said he gave his word to Kilgore when they left Shanghai that he would not attempt to escape. They travelled first-class, and he did not think it was generally known on board the steamer that he was a prisoner. When they arrived at Nagasaki the restraint was quite different to that on board the steamer. Previous to his arrival in Shanghai this month, the last time he was in custody of the American authorities was May 19. When they were in Japan, Kilgore appointed him as his deputy, and afterwards said his position was that of Deputy Marshal. He knew that Kilgore had no authority to allow him to escape. When he understood he was free, he and Kilgore shook hands.

Mr. Davies (in re-examination): Since your return to Shanghai this month in what part of the gaol have you been kept?

Dr. Hinckley objected.

Mr. Davies said he was trying to show that the accused had not been in communication with Kilgore.

His Honour: It has not been suggested that he has. I myself gave strict instructions that he should not.

After hearing argument on both sides, his Honour reserved judgment.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Coroner.

Re the death of J. M. E. Machado, deceased.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. J. Machado, who died in the General Hospital on January 10, was continued.

The first witness called was Mrs. da Silva, residing at 24a North Szechuen Road Extension, and sister of the deceased. She stated that on December 29 she received a message from her brother asking her to take him to hospital as he was suffering from severe pains in the head. On the way to the hospital he told her that he was in the Astor House on December 25, drinking with other persons. He was sitting on a chair near a table when the captain of a collier hit him a blow on the head. He described it as a "stupid joke," and added that he was afraid it would cost him his life. The witness said her brother had a large bruise across the nose. The deceased did not tell her who the captain was.

Dr. Billingham gave evidence to the effect that he saw the deceased in the General Hospital on December 30. He was out of bed and able to walk, but he complained of persistent headaches, and there was a discolouration under the right eye and across the bridge of the nose. On January 3 he became delirious and died on the 10th instant. There had been meningeal haemorrhage of the brain, and death was due to a compression of the brain from the haemorrhage. There was no injury to any of the bones of the skull, and it would have been unusual for a blow on the head to have caused such haemorrhage. A blow on the nose was just as likely to cause it.

In answer to the Coroner, Dr. Billingham said it was possible for the discolouration to have been caused by the deceased falling forward and hitting a table. It was more likely to have been caused in this way than by being hit with a swinging door.

Inspector Reeves said he had had charge of the inquiries. He spoke of having played golf with the deceased on Christmas Day, and there were no marks on his face then. He had

since learnt that the deceased left the Shanghai Recreation Club about half-past six, after seeing the charity football match. The next time witness saw him was on December 27, when they again played golf. He noticed that his face was bruised, and in answer to questions, the deceased told him that the injuries had been caused by the swinging doors at the Astor House. He later on said that the handle of one of the billiard room doors had caught him. On January 5 witness received a message from Mrs. Souza, a sister of the deceased, to the effect that Machado was dying in hospital, and she explained that the deceased had told her that he and some other men were "skylarking" in the Astor House on Christmas Day. They were trying to knock each other's hats off, and the captain of a collier hit him on the head. Witness had inquired at the various skating rinks, and had learned that the deceased had not been there for some months. He had had great difficulty in prosecuting the inquiries, and he got the impression from the first Astor House boy he asked that he knew something about it. Subsequently he found out that he did not.

In summing up, the Coroner said the thanks of the Court were due to Inspector Reeves, who made long and careful inquiries. He quite agreed with the inspector that more evidence could have been produced, but for reasons unknown to him that evidence had been kept back. It seemed to his Worship that the theory which he put to Dr. Billingham, and with which he agreed, that the deceased received a blow which forced his head forward on to the table, bringing on haemorrhage which ultimately caused his death, was a very likely one. He thought, too, that the explanation given by the deceased as to how he got the discolouration across the bridge of the nose was quite accounted for by the fact that he did not wish to explain that he had been "skylarking" in the Astor House. It was quite clear from the medical evidence that he did not get the discolouration through being hit with swinging doors. There had been no evidence offered to him beyond that to the effect that the captain of the collier was the man who struck the blow, although in fairness to that man he should say that the blow was not a vicious one, and was in no way given in malice, but during rough horse-play. Unfortunately, the blow had fatal results, but he did not think for a minute that the blow was a malicious one.

His Worship returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from haemorrhage of the brain as the result of a blow struck by someone unknown, in the Astor House, and expressed his regret to the relatives for the unfortunate occurrence.

PASSENGERS.

INWARD.

Per str HSINPEKING, Jan. 22.—From Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Cooke, and Middleton.

Per str POOCHI, Jan. 21.—From Wenchow via Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Seville, and Mr. Chapman.

Per str HSINYU, Jan. 22.—From Foochow Miss Goldie, and Mr. A. E. Eason.

Per str KINLING, Jan. 22.—From Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. W. Rowley, Misses Joy Wah, and Helen Miles.

Per str MANCHURIA, Jan. 21.—From Hongkong—Mrs. H. A. Baldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Le Tze-chu, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clark and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. French, Mrs. Gunth-r, son and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Herring, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hoag, Mrs. C. Jim and daughter, Mrs. Kahra and daughter, Mrs. F. J. Lavers, Mrs. R. B. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. F. Milner, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Misses Doris Lavers and G. Wolters, Messrs. Lester Arnold, S. L. Cohen, H. A. Hsu, E. Matsumoto, S. J. Ng, H. F. Ng, H. Price, W. Surr-n, J. Uhrlaub, H. E. Wark, and A. Young.

Per str KATORI MARU, Jan. 22.—From Japan—Mr. and E. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Story and son Misses D. Cobbett and E. J. Heun, Dr. J. E. Booth, Messrs. P. J. Buckland, Gilmore, E. Brown, M. Schellenberg, H. W. Sharp, R. Bates, K. Crawford, F. A. Nixon, A. Malcolm, W. Robinson, J. W. Vincent, M. Wallace, E. P. Clarke, and M. B. Grimesditch.

Per str YAMASHIRO MARU, Jan. 23.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. P. Connolly Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brousdon, Messrs. J. L. Maxwell, R. K. Sterling, and C. J. Humphrey.

Per str ANPING, Jan. 23.—From Ningpo—Miss L. M. Rollstone.

Per str HSINCHI, Jan. 23.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. B. Harris.

Per str TOONAN, Jan. 23.—From Amoy and Swatow—Mrs. Heyanga.

Per str ANHUI, Jan. 23.—From Hongkong—Mr. Xavier.

Per str HSINPEKING, Jan. 24.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Lane, J. D. Read, S. A. Shen, H. M. Wong, R. B. Paul, and J. C. Johnston.

Per str LOONGWOW, Jan. 24.—From Hankow—Mrs. J. H. McMichael, Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Marshall.

Per str CHANGON, Jan. 25.—From Hankow—Mrs. J. L. Duff and child, Miss J. Smith, Master Logan, and Mr. F. C. Carter.

Per str SAKAKI MARU, Jan. 25.—From Dalny—Mr. and Mrs. Pontius and 2 children, Messrs. A. Campbell, and W. S. Bowman. From Tsingtao—Messrs. D. Fraser, and H. G. Hill.

Per str KOBE MARU, Jan. 25.—From Dalny—Mr. and Mrs. Pong, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mah, Messrs. Cooper, and Seing.

Per str YINGCHOW, Jan. 25.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Starling, Messrs. Buchanan, and Whiting.

Per str KAIPING, Jan. 25.—From Chinwangtao—Major and Mrs. Cochrane, Col. and Mrs. MacDonald and 3 children, and Capt. Wright. From Tientsin—Mrs. E. L. Chin.

Per str POYANG, Jan. 25.—From Hankow—Mr. Goussin.

Per str SHIDZUOKA MARU, Jan. 26.—From Hongkong—Mrs. A. Goussin, Misses Michaux (3), Lieut. W. Tondon, Messrs. Lee Shing, J. Maruyama, P. Michaux, and O. A. H. Westerburger.

Per str SADO MARU, Jan. 26.—From Japan—Mr. R. Joseph.

Per str ANPING, Jan. 26.—From Ningpo—Mr. Langrichte.

Per str HSIN NINGSHAO, Jan. 21.—From Ningpo—Mr. Bosioni.

Per str HAKUAI MARU, Jan. 17.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto and children, Miss G. McCulloch, Messrs. L. Bridon, M. Iwai, H. Tamura, K. Yoshida and M. Ono.

Per str ANPING, Jan. 28.—From Ningpo—Dr. Maxwell.

Per str HANAN, Jan. 23.—From Foochow—Mr. Gain.

Per str SUIWO, Jan. 28.—From Hankow—Mrs. Johns, and Mr. Hove.

Per str LIANGCHOW, Jan. 28.—From Hongkong—Miss H. May, Master Burkwall, Messrs. Evans, and Heney.

Per str LUENHO, Jan. 28.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Grove and 2 children, Mrs. M. C. L. Fastes, Misses L. Jones and Luwell and Master Rustan.

Per str SIMBIRSK, Jan. 27.—From Vladivostok—Mr. and Mrs. Butirskoff, Mrs. Kleimenoff, and daughter and Mr. Wahl.

From Nagasaki—Mr. H. P. Burington.

Per str KIANGWAN, Jan. 28.—From Hankow—Masters Littell and Root.

OUTWARD.

Per str ANPING, Jan. 21.—For Ningpo—Mr. C. C. Boj-nen.

Per str HSINPEKING, Jan. 22.—For Ningpo—Mr. E. E. Lane.

Per str PAKHOI, Jan. 22.—For Hongkong—Mr. Campbell.

Per str KWANGTAI, Jan. 22.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Master Wong.

Per str MANCHURIA, Jan. 21.—For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Seaman, Mrs. M. Hasler, Mrs. Ita Marech, Mrs. Maurer, Mrs. A. Berger, Mrs. Bochuig, Mrs. L. Frau, Mrs. M. Blunk, Mrs. Hubig, Mrs. M. Bergwein, Mrs. Schulze, Mrs. Lacher, Mrs. F. Reck, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Chang, Mrs. Kohr, Dr. and Mrs. M. Von Neessen, Mrs. E. Thielson, Mrs. A. Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Von Sekendorf, Mrs. H. Stoffregen, Mrs. H. Falke, Mrs. Stendner, Mrs. M. Bruns, Mrs. R. Ders, Mrs. Spilmann, Mr. J. Binney, Mrs. M. Kiessling, Mrs. Detjens, Mrs. A. Kierchner, Mrs. Buettner, Mrs. M. Paolz, Mrs. Ginther, Misses E. Biedokow, Alvine Boch, A. Ehrich, W. Weber, W. H. Kelly, R. Lindell, B. Buergner, Martha E. Pyle, and Schiffer, Sisters Hella Mathes and Rosa Gerthe, Baroness Von Wechmen Messrs. W. Vestedt, and E. S. Fie-hier. For London—Mrs. Evelyn Cromarty, Mrs. E. C. Foord, Misses E. M. Nally, and E. S. Goldie. For Honolulu—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Davis, Messrs. E. Herschlerath, B. M. Ayeretz, and S. L. Cox. For New York—Messrs. C. F. McRae, Pang Tzu-chen, and Kwen Vok-tao. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smythe, Misses Von Gershow and A. Bu lev, Messrs. L. T. Sherman, and J. A. Ely. For Genoa—Messrs. L. Eber-berg, Rudolf Hudcz, and Ras-onratz. For Kan-a-city—Mrs. A. C. H. tcheson, and Mr. C. W. Dorsey. For Kobe—Messrs. K ng Yong-yes, and A. Antolini. For Nagasaki—Mr. C. H. Plopper. For Liverpool—Mr. E. H. Barnes. For Memphis—Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Tedford. For Houston—Dr. A. C. Hutcheson. For Ft. Worth—Mr. E. W. Morgan. For Buffalo—Mr. S. J. Cowliz.

Per str NUBIA, Jan. 25.—For London—Colonel and Mrs. Kos, Major and Mrs. Coch ana, Colonel and Mrs. MacDonald and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Miss W. Rowley and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sawdon and child, Misses A. S. Marre, L. A. Arnott, and Lyn Jones, Mrs. Shaw, and T. Kirkwood. Capt. Wright, A. S. C., Messrs. C. Pattison, R. A. Williams, E. J. V. Baumgartner, W. Milton, L. N. F. Mackinnon and C. McDougall. For Bombay—Mrs. Powell. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wells and child, Messrs. A. Burgess, R. A. Lisovsky, and Y. Sihoched. For Hongkong—Messrs. C. J. Humphreys, R. N., W. A. Ray, and E. Le Carduner.

Per str CHOYSANG, Jan. 23.—For Hongkong—Messrs. R. Blair, Block, and W. MacKinnon.

Per str WOSANG, Jan. 23.—For Weihai-wei—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hill, Miss N. Pattifer, and Mr. A. Clarke.

Per str ANPING, Jan. 23.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Clarke, Messrs. A. H. Langridge, and Dicke.

Per str HSINYU, Jan. 24.—For Foochow—Mr. A. Jorgensen.

Per str KINLING, Jan. 24.—From Hankow—Mrs. Crangle, Messrs. Taylor, B. J. Smith, T. E. Molony, B. C. Eluegreen, John Deffew, A. Crysar, Ed. V. Quealy, and Alabaster.

Per str CHENAN, Jan. 24.—For Hongkong—Mr. T. A. McLeach, and Maitland.

Per str KIANGHSIN, Jan. 25.—For Hankow—Messrs. C. C. Blix, J. E. Scholtz, L. Strom, and K. K. Chang.

Per str ANHUI, Jan. 26.—For Hongkong—Mr. Thornton.

Per str TEHSING, Jan. 26.—For Hankow—Mrs. Rahf and child.

Per str LOONGWOW, Jan. 26.—For Wuhu—Mr. McMurray. For Hankow—Mr. C. M. de Senna.

Per str KANSU, Jan. 26.—For Chefoo—Messrs. W. C. Newton, and Zahn.

Per str NGANKIN, Jan. 17.—For Tungchow—Messrs. Thoresen and Turner. For Hankow—Mr. Dunn.

Per str HSIN PEKING, Jan. 27.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Drake, and Tang.

Per str POYANG, Jan. 27.—For Tungchow—Mr. W. Adams. For Kinkiang—Dr. Kupfer. For Hankow—Mr. Cramar, and M. and Mme. Goussin.

Per str YINGCHOW, Jan. 28.—For Hongkong—Miss Ah Chang, and Mr. T. Slade.

Per str LUENHO, Jan. 28.—For Kinkiang—Rev. F. D. Gamewell. For Hankow—Messrs. Meyer and Menjon.

Per str KWANGSE, Jan. 28.—For Chefoo—Mr. Zimmermann.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINGS.—On Sunday, January 24, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, the wife of W. J. Hawkings, of a daughter.

HUTCHISON.—On January 28, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hutchison, of No. 67 Route de Say Zoong, a daughter.

MAYNE.—On January 28, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. O. Mayne, a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPRINGFIELD-BRAND.—On January 27, 1915, at H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul General, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Reverend A. J. Walker, M. A. Dean, Maurice Osborn, third son of Thomas Osborn Springfield, of Alburgh House, Norfolk, to Helen Jean, second daughter of the late David Brand and Mrs. Brand, of Shanghai, China.

DEATHS.

BARRETTO.—On January 25, 1915, at 5 Miller Road, Shanghai, Laiz Barretto, aged 66 years.

NEWELL.—On December 26, 1914, at Bournemouth, Col. W. J. Newell, of the 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Regiment, eldest son of the late Captain Newell (P. & O. S. N. Co.) and Mrs. Newell, Ootacamund, India, and brother of Mrs. H. O. Marshall.

SOUTER.—On January 21, 1915, at Hyderabad India, Helena Lovett Souter, wife of the late Sir Frank Henry Souter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

STOREY.—On January 24, 1915, at the Municipal Isolation Hospital, Harold Storey (of Manchester, England). Aged 22 years.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 22	30.41	47.9	N w by w	1	43.9	43.9	47.9	35.8	O.P.
" 23	30.80	46.6	N N W	2	37.1	35.8	44.8	34.0	O.
" 24	30.40	45.4	S S E	1	38.9	37.1	54.0	26.2	B.
" 25	30.28	46.8	S S E	1	46.1	43.2	63.7	33.8	B.C.
" 26	30.17	48.2	E S E	1	49.7	49.5	62.6	42.8	O.M.D.
" 27	30.01	53.6	S	1	55.8	55.8	56.8	52.3	O.M.D.
" 28	30.38	49.5	N W	4	36.4	33.5	—	31.1	B.C.Q.

B—blue sky F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm
C—clouds H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Jan. 22	38.0	33.0	49.0	46.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 23	35.0	32.0	42.4	52.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 24	30.5	41.0	52.2	57.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 25	38.0	30.6	60.5	45.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 26	45.6	34.0	65.8	53.2	0.05	Trace.
" 27	43.5	33.4	57.0	51.2	0.16	Nil.
" 28	32.6	34.0	44.4	57.6	Nil.	Nil.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

INCLUDING POSTAGE

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	per annum	Taels
Shanghai	12.00	12.00
Other parts of China...	"	13.00
Hongkong, Weihaiwei, and America	"	14.50
Europe and other foreign countries	"	15.50

The North-China Herald contains practically all the news appearing throughout the week in the North-China Daily News. It has the largest circulation of any foreign paper in the interior of China, and covers also all the larger towns from Singapore to Yokohama. It is published every Saturday in time to catch the Siberian mail for Europe. For those on leave or retired from the Far East it offers the best means of keeping in touch with current events.

AGENTS:

LONDON:—Street Co., 30 Cornhill;
T. Mitchell & Co., Snow Hill, Fleet St.;
F. Algar, 11 and 12 Clement's Lane;
Clarke, Son & Platt, 95 Gracechurch St.;
Cowie & Co., 17 Gresham Street;
Samuel Deacon, 7 Leadenhall Street;
Henry Sell, 167 Fleet Street;
W. M. Wills, 151 Cannon Street;
Mather & Crowther, 10 New Bridge Street, E.C.;
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SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital beg to notify to the public that patients will be admitted to the above institution at the following rates, which include attendance by the Hospital Medical and Surgical Staff, and medicine:—

For X-Ray examinations the charge to Patients will be Tls. 10, and upwards.

1st Class—Private Rooms with every possible comfort—one Patient only, Tls. 6 per day.

2nd Class—Two to six Patients in one ward, Tls. 3 per day.

3rd Class—Ten Patients in one ward, \$2 per day.

Rooms are reserved for Female Patients.

Every Patient on admission must have a guarantee from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill, or make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the Sister admitting the patients.

Beds are reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai.

Applications for admission on the Charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or the Lady Superior of the Hospital. Indigent Patients provided with tickets from Consular or Municipal Officials can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital daily, at 8.30 a.m.

Visiting hours 2 to 6 p.m. daily, or at other hours by the orders of the attendant Doctor. No visits to Patients are permitted without reference to the Sister in charge of the office.

By order of the Governors,

P. F. LAYERS, Secretary.

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SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper Section A is between the southern side of the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek.
- Upper Section B is between the Pailien Creek and the southern end of the Chinese Bund.
- Upper Section C is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1 Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf.
- 2 Upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf to Yangkingpang Creek.
- 3 Yangkingpang Creek to southern end of Examination Shed in front of Custom House.
- 4 Southern end of Customs' Examination Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
- 5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
- 6 Old Dock to Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
- 7 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
- 8 Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
- 9 Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
- 10 The Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.
- 11 Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock.
- Lower Section is from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tungkou Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, ETC.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

Vessels are anchored in Tiers in the Sections and lettered according to their position, thus:—
 USA—Upper section A. USC—Upper section C. S—Shanghai Side. P—Pootung Side
 USB—Upper section B. LS—Lower section. C—Centre. BP—Black Point

KNW	Kiangnan Arsenal Wf.	USA. S	CMCW	Ch. Merchants' Central Wf.	SS. S
KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	OD	Old Dock	68. S
CBCW	China Brick Co.'s Wf.	USB. P	SDECJ	S. Dock & Eng. Co.'s Jetty	68. P
NMTW	Nanmatou Wharf	USB. P	HtsW	Hunt's Wharf	68. S
TKDUW	Tungkadu Upper Wf.	USC. P	SHW	Sha. & Hongkew Wf.	68. S
TKDD	Tungkadu Dock	USC. P	CLW	Chi. Merchants' Lower Wf.	78. S
TKDDW	Tungkadu Dock Wf.	USC. P	ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	78. S
TKDLW	Tungkadu Lower Wf.	USC. P	WSW	Wayside Wharf	88. S
MCKPW	Melchers Chang' pang Wf.	USC. P	INJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	88. P
LPDW	Leopadu Wharf	USC. P	PWW	Pootung Wf. W. (Jardine's)	98. P
CERW	Chi. Eastern R. Co.'s Wf.	USC. P	PWE	Pootung W. E. (Jardine's)	98. P
YKDW	Yangkadu Wharf	USC. P	ND	New Dock	98. P
WTW	Watung Wharf	18. P	NDW	New Dock Wharf	98. P
MLNDW	Melchers Lainilu Wf.	18. P	CMEW	China Merchants' E. Wf.	LS. P
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	18. S	YWGW	Yangtze W. & Godown Wf.	LS. P
KLYB	Kinleeyuen Buoy	18. S	CENCW	Chi. Engineering & M. W. S.	P
CNCW	China Navig. Co.'s Wf.	28. S	AKOW	Arnhold, Karberg Oil Wf.	S. P
CNCB	China Navig. Co.'s Bys.	28. S	OSCW	Ocean Steamship Co. Wf.	108. P
CNPW	Ch. Nav. Co.'s Pootung Wf.	28. P	MBKW	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Wf.	118. P
CANW	Compagnie Asiatique Wf.	28. S	RDOW	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	118. P
NGLB	North German Lloyd Buoy	28. C	Int. D	International Dock	118. P
MMB	Messageries Maritimes B.	28. C	Int. DW	International Dock Wf.	118. P
P&OB	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1.	38. C	Cos. D	Cosmopolitan Dock	118. P
PYB	Pootung Yard Buoy	38. P	Cos. DW	Cosmopolitan Dock Wf.	118. P
BNB	British Naval Buoy	38. C	SOCW	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	118. P
NYKW	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wf.	58. S	PL	Powder Limit below Black Point	
HW	Heard's Wharf	58. S	Q	Quarantine Limit	

The Head and Stern Mooring Berths in the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing from opposite the Old Dock.

HSMB 1	Shai. Dock & Eng. Co.	68. C	HSMB 6	Ch. Merchants' S. N. Co.	78. S. C
HSMB 2	Indo-China S. N. Co.	68. S. C	HSMB 7	Hamburg-Amerika Linie	88. O
HSMB 3	Sh. & Hongkew Wf. Co.	78. C	HSMB 8	{Nippon Yusen Kaisha}	88. O
HSMB 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	78. C		{Osaka Shosen Kaisha}	
HSMB 5	Ocean Steamship Co.	78. C	HSMB 9	Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.	88. O

SHANGHAI SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

POSITION OF TIME-BALL: Lat. 31° 14' 7" N.; Long. 121° 29' 103" E. or 8h. 5m. 58.7sec. E. of Greenwich.

READING OF THE BAROMETER.—At 4 p.m. signals indicating the Barometer reading as observed at Sicauei Observatory at 4 p.m. and reduced to 32° and to mean sea-level will be given in inches and tenths of an inch by omitting the 3 of 30 and 2 of 29 or 28. Examples:—025=30.25; 994=29.94; 898=28.98.

LOCAL TIME.—Shanghai mean time is reckoned from the 120th meridian 8h. 0m. 0sec. East of Greenwich.

TIME BALL.—The signal is a ball hoisted at the Semaphore, which is in connexion with the Sicauei Observatory; it is made daily as follows:—

The ball is hoisted half-mast at 11h. 45m. a.m., to the masthead at 11h. 50m. a.m., and drops for the first time at 11h. 55m. Shanghai mean time. The ball is immediately hoisted again to the masthead and drops a second time at noon.

If from whatever cause the time ball fails to drop, or drops at the wrong time, the numeral flag No. 0 will be hoisted at the masthead for one minute, and the noon signal will be tried. If the noon signal should also fail, the same flag will be again hoisted.

A time ball is also dropped at noon from the Customs' signal tower at Pootung Point simultaneously with the firing of a gun.

In addition to the signal given by the Time-Ball at noon, the exact China 'onset time is given every night by the extinction of the four white lights of the time-signal Tower on the French Bund.

The lights are shown about 2 minutes before the first extinction.

Time	h.	m.	s.	Time of the 4th extinction	h.	m.	s.
1st	8	55	0.0	4th	8	58	0.0
2nd	8	56	0.0	5th	8	59	0.0
3rd	8	57	0.0	6th	9	0	0.0

In case of error or failure, a red light is shown, or preferably the two white lamps of the yard arm are lighted up during a few seconds to annul the wrong signal.—The signals are worked directly from Sicauei Observatory by electric apparatus.

STEAMERS IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

Sec.	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Arr.	From	Consignees
NGLB 2	Albenga	2769	Carlson	Ger	Nov 8	Hankow	Carlowitz & Co
B VI	Bohemia	2305	Tricovich	Aus	Aug 4	Hongkong	A Lloyd S N Co
OMEW	China	3868	Parabouha	Aus	Aug 5	Hongkong	A Lloyd S N Co
B XIII	Deike Rickmers	2857	Voorbeck	Ger	Aug 8	Hongkong	Dieterichsen & Co
SHW	Fooksang	1987	Mitchell	Br	Jan 27	Hongkong	J M & Co Ltd
KLYW	Feiching	979	Gaines	Chi	Jan 28	Chefoo	C M & Co
MBKW	Gemini	1966	Jones	Br	Jan 28	Japan	M B Kaisha
OMTW	Glenyle	5998	Webster	Br	Jan 28	London, etc	Glen Line
KND	Hsinming	1424	MacKinnon	Chi	Jan 18	Foochow	C M S N Co
OD	Hsinchang	1428	Ross	Chi	Jan 20	H'kong Ningpo	C M S N Co
YTPW	Hsinohi	1984	Wilks	Chi	Jan 23	C'foo, Tientsin	C M S N Co
NYKW	Hakui Maru	2836	Kurozumi	Jap	Jan 27	Japan	N Yusen Kaisha
KLYW	Haeen	836	Wallace	Chi	Jan 27	Foochow	C M S N Co
B III	I-dra	8620	Alexander	Br	Jan 28	Hongkong	J M & Co Ltd
10 v	Javary	782	Biellock	Am	Jan 28	Wuhu	Atio Trading Co
TKDD	Kiangteen	1436	Glen	Chi	Jan 18	Ningpo	C M S N Co
YTPW	Kingsing	1223	Walker	Br	Jan 18	Chefoo	J M & Co Ltd
KNDW	Kiangkwan	1460	Conley	Chi	Jan 28	Hankow	C M S N Co
OD	Kwon-sang	1478	Richard	Br	Jan 25	H'kong v S'tow	J M & Co Ltd
KLYW	Kwangohi	313	Munro	Chi	Jan 28	Wenchow	C M S N Co
BVW	Kamor	949	Muns	Nor	Jan 28	Chinkiang	H Hansen & Co
ONOW	Liangchow	1220	Renson	Br	Jan 23	Hongkong	B & Swire
NGLB 1	Meidab	1151	Ratke	Ger	July 18	Hankow	Melchers & Co
NGLB 1	Meilee	1151	Lehmann	Ger	July 30	Hankow	Melchers & Co
SOCW	Meifoo	408	C'terdine	Am	Jan 24	Hankow	Standard Oil Co
NRCW	Ningshao	1920	Murray	Chi	Jan 28	Hankow	Ningshao S N Co
NYKW	Nanyang Maru	2228	Kusakari	Jap	Jan 28	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
SHW	Orissa	8525	Lanvlands	Br	Jan 28	Calcutta, etc	D Sareon & Co
USA	Paoming	617	O'Kane	Chi	Sept 21	Foochow	Foo Hain S N Co
Int D	Pacific	727	Petersen	Dan	Jan 26	Cruise	G-N Tel Co
B VII	Sikiang	1015	Artelt	Ger	July 30	Kiaoohou	H-America Line
B VIII	Silesia	3818	M'tinolleh	Aus	July 30	Hongkong	Aus Lloyd S N Co
YTPD W	Siam	3311	Hansen	Dan	Dec 22		East Asiatic Co
8 v	St-re Nordiske	698	O'tiansen	Dan	Jan 26	Cruise	G-N Tel Co
SHW	Sniwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Jan 28	Hankow	J M & Co Ltd
LPDOW	Shokwa Maru	1907	Takahashi	Jap	Jan 28	Dalny	Satoh Shokai
FI	Tongshong	1314	Pryon	Br	Nov 29	Singapore	Geo. McBain
LPDUW	Tachang Maru	1681	Takehita	Jap	Jan 28	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
HYPW	Takatori Maru	1345	Nagao	Jap	Jan 28	Dalny	Satoh Shokai

MEN-OF-WAR

No. & Sec.	Name	Tons	Comdr	Flag & Rating	Gun	Men	Date Arr	Where from
Int DW	D de Lagree			Fr g-b	...	...		
J N J	Fuchimi	180		Jap g-b	...	...		
MMB	Galveston	3200		Am g-b	...	...		
7 p	Quiroe	860	Hannigan	Am g-b	2	...	Dec 28	Cruise
BNB	St'iano Caboto		Denti	Ital g-b	...	...	Aug 5	
J N J	Sumida	128		Jap g-b	...	...		
B II	Saratoga	8150	Dayton	Am cru	25	...		
J N J	Toba			Jap g-b	...	...		
WTW	Woodlark	150		Br g-b	...	...		

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Destination	Cargo	Dispatched by
Jan 20	Teli	1071	Gunderson	Chi	Hongkong	Ballast	O Thoresen
20	Yusang	1122	Carle	Br	Dalny	do	J M & Co Ltd
20	Marian	461	Paulow	Am	Hankow	Coal	Standard Oil Co
20	Temek	1511	Gum'her	Rus	Vladivostok	General	R Volunteer Fleet
20	Koba Maru	1823	Yajima	Jap	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
20	Hein Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
20	Hain Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
21	Tatung	1882	Smerville	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	R & Swire
21	Hainkong	1262	Halkett	Chi	Amoy, Swatow	do	C M S N Co
21	Feiching	890	Baines	Chi	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
21	Meifoo	406	Osterdine	Am	Wuhu	K Oil	Standard Oil Co
21	Sagittarius	1546	Anderson	Br	Tientsin, C'iao	General	K M Administration
21	Eeang	1127	Baker	Br	Dalny	do	J M & Co Ltd
21	Luchow	1221	Meathrel	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
21	Wentor	4788	Warrell	Br	M'les, London	do	R & Swire
21	Montrose	2844	Reid	Br	Nagasaki	Original	Dodwell & Co
21	Tai-wei Maru	1473	Sakanouye	Jap	Dalny	General	S M Railway Co
21	Tjikembang	5028	Jorriance	Dut	Milke, Java P	do	H-C Trading Co
21	Shinon	1104	Sang-ter	Br			
21	Kiangyung	1451	Mellwain	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
21	Kaga Maru	1800	Itoh	Jap	Dalny	do	Furukawa & Co
21	Hupah	1205	Cole	Br	Dalny	Ballast	B & Swire
21	Yungshin	999	Hudson	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
21	Anping	1158	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
21	Chuentiao	750	Gowing	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
22	Kutwo	1886	Gibb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
22	Kiangyung	1590	Milligan	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
22	Talee Maru	1315	Yasaki	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
22	Pakhoi	1227	Davies	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
22	Kwanotab	1488	Stewart	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	C M S N Co
22	Nichiren Maru	1241	Suzuki	Jap	Dalny	do	M B Kaisha
20	Nikkai Maru	1044	Mego	Jap			M B Kaisha
22	Nippon Maru	3452	Hashimoto	Jap	Hongkong	do	Am Trading Co
22	Tencho Maru	747	Yebiko	Jap	K'ehon, Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
22	Polteva	1922	Heikel	Rus	N'akav V'stick	do	R Volunteer Fleet
22	Nigata Maru	1354	Kawabara	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
22	Kiukiang	1728	Jones	Br	Dalny	do	B & Swire
22	Hain Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
22	Hein Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
23	Tuckwoj	2845	Phillip	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ltd
23	Luanyi	1735	Frazier	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
23	Choyyang	1424	Helmwood	Br	S. H'kong, Canton	do	J M & Co Ltd
23	Wosang	1127	Smith	Br	W'wei, Dalny	do	J M & Co Ltd
23	Chikusen Maru	1599	Akamoto	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
23	Panametal	1714	Lennox	Am	Vladivostok	do	Wm. Katz & Co
23	Pathan	8176	Chaplin	Br	Singapore, N Y	do	Dodwell & Co
23	Manchuria	3750	Dixon	Am	Sa. Francisco	do	Pacific Mail SS Co
23	Yushun	1079	Legge	Chi	Swatow	B cake	C M S N Co
23	Kenkon Maru	2109	Sasaki	Jap	Dalny	do	M B Kaisha
23	Liu Heing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise	do	Customs
23	Yungshin	999	Hudson	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
23	Anping	1158	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
24	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
24	Yunnan	1206	French	Br	Inland Water	do	B & Swire
24	Sotegaura M	779	Akimoto	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
24	Hanping	581	Brymer	Chi	Hankow	do	H Y P Iron & Co Co
24	Hainyu	1027	Richards	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
24	Chienchang	889	Kyle	Chi			Yu Dah & Co
24	Chenan	1355	Jones	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
24	K'etri Maru	6518	Kon	Jap	Europe, H'kong	do	N Yuen Kaisha
24	Rhinyi Maru	1389	Noda	Jap	Japan	do	Furukawa & Co
25	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Yuen Kaisha
25	Taito Maru	1246	Yamaga	Jap	Dalny	do	N Kien Kaisha
25	Sakaki Maru	2093	Sato	Jap	Dalny	do	S M Railway Co
25	Yodo Maru	1350	Hashimoto	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
25	Chekiang	1813	Cowen	Br	H'kow	Sugar	B & Swire
25	Nubia	3898	Garwood	Br	London	General	P & O S N Co
25	Hain Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
25	Hain Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
25	Kiangshin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kow & Ports	General	C M S N Co
25	Chiyeun	1211	Ross	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	C M S N Co
25	Anhui	1950	Edy	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
25	Peking	1073	Dillon	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
25	Yamashiro M	2648	Suzuki	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
25	Ningpo	1728	Freer	Br	Amoy, Swatow	do	B & Swire
25	Hainohi	1742	Wilks	Chi			C M S N Co
25	Sikiang	687	Plummer	Br			Ningshao S N Co
25	Poochi	631	Taylor	Chi	W'chow, N'po	do	C M S N Co
25	Proteus	1052	Larsen	Nor	Tientsin, C'iao	do	K M Administration
25	Ota-n Maru	1393	Naka-hima	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
25	Tafoo Maru	1758	Ikedo	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
25	Koorsbing	1333	Wright	Br	Hankow	Sugar	J M & Co Ltd
25	Lienabing	1049	Mesney	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
25	Kobe Maru	1623	Yajima	Jap	Dalny	General	S M Railway Co
25	Vestfold	1172	Bertelsen	Nor	Chefoo	K Oil	K M Administration
25	Irene	828	McLean	Chi	Yangtze	do	C M S N Co
25	Yungshin	999	Hudson	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
25	Anping	1158	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co

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